Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,455—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1898.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
Combines Sanitation, Elevation about Thames Embankment, Level.
Consists over 250 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the Midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,326	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 990	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, etc., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,331	3rd Dec.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,322	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,279	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,300	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X.	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Rail way Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, all-wing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 11th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 10th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 7th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 1,971 tons, on or about 8th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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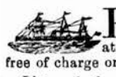
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th November, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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KARACHI—Bunder Road,
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
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PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 3, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
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Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

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WANTED for the CENTRAL HOTEL, Shanghai, China, a thoroughly competent Manager, to take entire charge of a First-class house.

Apply by letter, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required, to the Manager,

CENTRAL STORES, LD.,
Shanghai, China.

A TERRIBLE COUGH. A TERRIBLE COUGH. A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 13.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY. A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY. A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES. USE KEATING'S LOZENGES. USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 50 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED. UTTERLY UNRIVALLED. UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DR JG Co. Lincoln, England.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at moderate rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.
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THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of Japan KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railways it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

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By all Wine Merchants.

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Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

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THE FUNDS

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DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

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MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

SOME PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BEG TO INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

PASSENGERS AND VISITORS TO INDIA

TO THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCKS,

AS ENUMERATED BELOW, AND TO SOLICIT THE FAVOUR OF A VISIT TO THEIR

SHOWROOMS IN BOMBAY,

WHERE SELECTIONS, UNRIVALLED IN INDIA, MAY BE SEEN.

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WINES. BEERS. SPIRITS. LIQUEURS. STORES. TOBACCO. CIGARS. HARDWARE. CUTLERY. GLASS. CHINA. TIFFIN BASKETS.	HATS. HELMETS. TRUNKS. PORTMANTEAUX. SADDLERY. GAMES. GYMKHANA. AMMUNITION. GUNS. RIFLES. REVOLVERS.	JEWELLERY. ELECTROPLATE. FANCY GOODS AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION. DRESSING BAGS. LEATHER GOODS.
4	**5**	**6**
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EVERY REQUISITE FOR

TRAVELLERS OR SHIKAR EXPEDITIONS.

Goods are all of the Highest Class; are up to date as Regards Pattern, and are sold at Prices, which allowing for the Expense of importation, are the same as those of the CHEAPEST HOUSES IN LONDON.

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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTFD SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers:—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipts.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,

WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

	Rs.
1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	30
1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	35
1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidised Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "EMPEROR" Model, bent bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	160

OPERA GLASSES.

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1368.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality		5
1229.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch		6
1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar		29

TWELVE LENS.

1368A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts			35
1368-15.—	Do.	do.	45
1368-17.—	Do.	do.	45
1368-19.—	Do.	do.	48

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A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

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Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case	225
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FRYING PANS, 1 handle each	3	8
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TUMBLERS, Large "	1	12
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" Nest of 3 Nest	4	4
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(with or without flanges.)		
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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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BURGHAM'S QUICK-TONIC.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Possesses bitter, stomachic and laxative properties. Is a valuable Anti-Spasmodic and Stimulant, with a pleasant taste.

Especially useful for Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Alimentary Canal. Preventing and curing Urinary Difficulties, Cerebral and Spinal Paralysis and Diseases Incidental to Hot climate.

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Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation and Debility of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS. Has a Marked effect on Nervous Exhaustion, Prostration and Impaired Brain and Physical Powers. Does not contain Phosphorus, Iron or those Drugs that are found Injurious to the System. But is composed of those Vegetable Drugs highly recommended by the Medical men of Europe and America for acting on the STOMACH, LIVER and NERVOUS SYSTEM. With Quick, permanent and beneficial Effects without Producing any bad AFTER CONSEQUENCES like other Tonics.

IT IS NOT A PURGATIVE.

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Arouses natural appetite, brings sound sleep, allays Cramp and Pains in the Stomach, assists Digestion removes Heartburn and acid Eructations and is decidedly of great service in the PALPITATION & WEAKNESS of the heart, Giving Tone and Producing soothing effect on that Organ.

BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC.

Stimulates the Liver, removing its torpidity and Producing a healthy flow of Bile; it keeps the Alimentary Canal in perfect normal condition and thus avoids possibility of forming stone in the Bladder and keeping the Blood free from urates or uric acid poison and thus rheumatism, gout and skin diseases are prevented. Is used with safety and great benefit in cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Physical Prostration caused by Prolonged and Exhausting Impaired Brain powers by overwork and has proved a reliable and never-failing cure and [illegible] Hypochondriasis, Low Spirits, Lassitude, physical and mental Incapacity and [illegible] vigour. Gives Tone and vigour to functions of both sexes when relaxed, impaired [illegible] whatever cause, and hence it is recommended with confidence to be used in all their morbid [illegible] it may confidently be said that this Tonic to be used with benefit by

TO THOSE WHO RE CONFIRMED MARTYRS

To Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite and Sleep, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Cardiac Debility, Pains and Cramps in Stomach, Heartburn and Acidity, Nervous or Bilious Headache, Drowsiness, Dizziness, Giddiness, Spleen and Kidney Affections and Pain during Periodical sickness

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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Reply with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience and giving present address of two references to

EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst. C. E.,
Port Engineer, Manora, Karachi.

Manora, 1st November, 1898.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

DR. B. S. SHROFF will be in attendance at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobitalao, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and not TUESDAY and THURSDAY as already advertised.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Bombay, Health Department, 4th November, 1898.

AN EXAMINATION for the M. D. DEGREE of the INDEPENDENT MEDICAL COLLEGE of CHICAGO, will BEGIN in BOMBAY, on the 5th of December, 1898, under the Supervision of a Representative Committee, appointed by the College Authorities.

For further particulars apply to—

FRANK E. LYON, M. D.,
Secretary of the Representative Committee,
Nawab Tank, Mazagon.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?
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Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES. They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

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H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
Nawab of Bhawalpur
of Oodeypore
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particulars apply to
& Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT.
Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD, BYCULLA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, 1898, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Narayan Rowjee Khireager, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Narayen Dhandoo Niwasker, the following landed property:—

All that piece of faundari leasehold land belonging to Sha Girdhar Jadowjee, together with two dwelling-houses, standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Delisle Road, in the registration sub district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Narayen Dhandoo Niwasker, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 7347, 7386, and Street Nos. 130 and 134, and containing by admeasurement about 308 3-9 square yards, being a part of the ground registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 93, 93, 93, 93, new No. 13568, and new Survey No. 3626, and bounded on the east by the Delisle Road, on the west by the passage, and beyond that is the house of Mahadeo Malhary, on the north by a public passage and beyond it are the houses respectively belonging to Narayan Sichrojee and Morar Narranjee, and on the south by a sweepers' passage and beyond it are the houses belonging to Dhondutha Krishnajee, Pranoo Mahadevjee, Tookaram Khandojee, and Gangaram Khandojee, respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th November, 1898.

SPECIAL STORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; every additional line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufactur Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

MR. Wimbridge's personal Household Furniture, open for view, from SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at Gowalia Tank Road.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gents and Children to make room for Xmas Goods, from 1st to 15th November, 1898, at Messrs. HASSONALLY MOOLA HAKIMJEE and Bros., Shoes No. 1 and 2, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market.

AT Crawford's Auction, on Monday, 7th instant, Second-hand LANDAU, newly overhauled and in good condition.

ON VIEW.—Mr. C. J. King's Furniture, Piano, &c., at Grant Road, opposite Railway Station, to be SOLD on SUNDAY, 6th inst.

ON VIEW.—Bona-fide Sale of late Sir J. J. Bart's Valuable Furniture, Library, Chandeliers, Carriages, life-size Oil-paintings of Princes and Princess of Wales, etc., at Edington House, Mazagon, next to Mazagon Castle.

LADIES are invited to inspect our NEW STOCK of Shirt-Blouses with White Linen detachable Collars and Cuffs, from Rs. 4-12.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

CHEAP Cut-Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oilmanstores, Cigars, Tobacco, Patent Medicines. Outstation Orders are executed. Domestic Servants supplied by C. S. DEMELLO & Co., opposite Crawford Market.

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS SOLD at 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, have uncommon Flavour, and are Specially adapted for mixing with Cheap inferior Teas sold in Bombay to improve their Flavour.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES Can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

FOR SALE.—An Established PRINTING PRESS, Going concern. A Cheap Bargain for those who wish to start new. Apply to "G. B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a young LADY, able to correspond in English and having some experience of Dressmaking and Millinery to assist a Dressmaker. Apply to "N. M.," care of this paper, stating salary wanted.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man.—Address "W." care of this office.

WANTED AN INVOICE CLERK of good experience for an Engineering Establishment, one having filled a previous berth of this kind will be preferred. Apply with Copies of testimonials to No. "22," care of this Paper.

WANTED TWO HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS in the Wiltana State. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Retired First-class Civil Hospital Assistants preferred. Apply sharp to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, PALITANA, with testimonials.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

WANTED to purchase 400 sqr.-yards of LAND at DADUR, just near any of the Railway Stations. Apply stating price per sqr.-yard, to "A B." care of this Paper.

LANAULI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November, or up to Christmas. Apply "L. M.," care of this Paper.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

PHAETON to go to Mahableshwar from Wathar. Most Cheap. Apply to BAPU SHERKAR, Wai.

XMAS TREE HOLDERS, please note besides our usual discount we will give free of charge Xmas Tree decorations in this year—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE AUREPHONE ORGANS, with 2 Music Rolls, Rs. 50. Extra Music Rolls, Rs. 3 each. These are sweet-toned organs.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR Co., Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, a. Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontispiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER free of charge.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is most comfortable, commodious and most Specially adopted for mixing with Cheap inferior Teas sold in Bombay to improve their Flavour. detached Bungalows, suitable for families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest to Gymkhana, Neral, &c.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Bail Mail Budget" etc., containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because they are Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Sub Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 15 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with a few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for it; testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "AHA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

DAYS of the LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1898 sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at Mr. Godowns, Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6, Quarterly, Re. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms ℳ 70 per month. Application to

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Germany.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have Admitted Mr. JOSEPH ELIAS EZRA, a PARTNER in our Firm, as from the 1st January, 1898.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.

Bombay, 1st November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES
(COUNTRY PRODUCE).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on THURSDAY, 1st December, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country produce), required by the Company DURING 12 MONTHS COMMENCING 1st JANUARY, 1899.

TENDERS must be made on the Company's printed form TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED ON APPLICATION and sent in ACCOMPANIED SEPARATELY BY A DEPOSIT OF Rs. 100, for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

THE AGENT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO ACCEPT any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept THE LOWEST OR ANY TENDER.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 28th October, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent, at his office near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (Gun-fire, on 7th November, 1898, for the SUPPLY of Kerosine and Cocoanut Oils, Cotton Waste, Leather Goods and Indigenous Stores, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1899, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be super, cribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 one thousand, must accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 8 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. SPENCER.
Ag. Chief Store keeper,
Chief Store keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 14th October, 1898.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUYING AGENTS IN LONDON.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

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Fort	150	8,500	500	225 0	1,2 0
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	45xd
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs33	355
Hughes, Bombay Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khansamah	240	456	456	Rs 60	460
Mahratta Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahimadpura Cotton Spg. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	50	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	350
Munmar M.	300	250	15	15	245
New Bengal	600	500	500	dvd Rs50	515xd
New Indian	200	125	125	Rs 15	155
Prince of Wales	120	500	50	20	385xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	6	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	585
Shed and Punching Co.	100	1,000	1,000	100	1,00 xd
Sind	400	24,000	750	50	435
Sorab Woollen Mills	250	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart		9 0		Rs 75	1,025xd

MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	105xd
Back Bay Mills	500	50	50	12	125
Bharam Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,450
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,380
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Flour Mills	400	500	500	5 ct	50
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	1,025
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	205
Dalal Cotton & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,40	250	250	9 p 15	211
Empire Indian Life Ass. Co., Ld.	2 0	500	50	...	320
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	55
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	18
Kamptee Coal Co.	4,000	200	175	21	185xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	33	335
Jacob & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvd Rs15	45
Napier Hotels Co	2,000	100	10	9 pr. ct.	25
Nasik Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	116
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	63
Port Canning & Trading Co., Ld.	6,00	600	1,000	dvd Rs23	440
Shanty Co.	1 00	100	5		70
Trossner & Co.	1 00	500	0		1,017 1-2
Thacker & Co.	300	100			140
Telephone Co.	1 200	251		dvd Rs12½	261

RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Shares not called					
Prantej Ry.	...	500	500	4 pr. ct.	515
Tanti Valley Railway Co.	...	350	350	4 pr. ct.	297 1-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 3-7m., 2-43a. Low water, 9-9m., 8-40a.

Departure of Sir Charles Nairne per mail steamer Arabia.

Adjourned meeting, Bombay Medical Union, Readymoney Building, 5 p.m.

B. V. R. Cycling Club Gymkhana, Cooperage, 4-15 p.m.

Anjuman-e-Elmi-eFarsi conversational meeting at 5-30, New High School, Hornby Road.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 3 48m., 3-40a. Low water, 10-27m., 9-40a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Letimbro" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Monday the 7th Inst.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Under the auspices of this Union, Upadhya Brahma Bandhava will expound in English The Isha Upanishada at The Peoples Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, at 8-30 this evening.

THE LUKMANJEE SULEMANJEE AND HASSANALLI SULEMANJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FOR BOHRAS.—During the last month the total attendance of patients was 3104 of whom 1,179 were males, 1,091 females and 837 children; daily average attendance was 100.

LECTURE. A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Balvantrao Appaji Sahasrabudhe, L. C. E., in English at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Subject, "Karma and its Laws."

BURGLARY AT DABOO STREET.—Punja Deewa, a Marwaree Sinroff, having his place of business at Daboo Street, locked the door of his shop at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning and went to the temple to pray. On his return about two hours after, he discovered the lock had been wrenched off the door, the place entered, and gold and silver ornaments, cash and notes of the collective value of Rs. 2,545, stolen from a large wooden-box, which was also forced open.

BAI MOOLBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Patients treated in October, :—Number of women treated 1,405; children 669; total number of patients treated 2,074; new admissions 344; daily average 69. Quarterly register of patients treated for August, September and October :—Number of women treated 4,735; children 2,227; total number of patientss treated 7,003; number of new admissions during 3 months 1,375.

CHILD ABANDONED BY THE MOTHER.—About 7 o'clock on Thursday evening a townsman named Abdul Kadur found a female child about three months old, lying on the side of the Victoria Road with a dirty white cloth under it. The child was taken for examination by the police, was found to be suffering from sores on the back of its head. The child was removed to the Bai Moolbai Hospital and detained for treatment. Enquiries are being made for the mother who abandoned the child.

BHOWNAGAR.—Since writing last, says our correspondent, on Thursday the weather has been cloudy. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will come to Bhownagar on the 21st instant by special train. During his stay here for two days he will lay the foundation stone of the new High School. On the completion of the new building the present High School will be converted into law courts. His Excellency will start for Palitana on the 24th, remaining there until the 25th. Thence he will go to Gondal and Rajkote.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at Colaba, touching the death of Hurry Essoo, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, residing with his parents at Colaba. On the 20th ultimo deceased and his brother, also a child, were playing with a box of lucifer matches, when the former accidentally set fire to his clothes and was burnt about the chest and arms. No report was made to the Bazar-and the deceased was only treated at home, where his condition gradually grew worse and he died on Thursday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

PRESENTATION TO A WEAVING MASTER.—On Sunday last, about 400 employes of the Coorla Mill presented an address and a silver cup to Mr. Meherwanjee Rustomjee Bahadshah, weaving master, on the occasion of his leaving the post after a service of more than eleven years. Mr. Bahadshah returned his thanks to the large assemblage for the great honour they had done him, and expressed his sorrow for separation from those with whom he had worked for several years. He was then garlanded, and about two hundred persons accompanied him from the mill to the Coorla Station, where loud cheers were given for the departing weaving master.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT. During the month of October last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,094, among them the number of new admissions was 461, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Bhattias	19	6	9	34
Vanias	38	7	27	72
Brahmins	50	24	18	101
Lohanas	11	0	6	17
Other castes	186	20	30	236
Total	333	58	70	461

The average daily attendance was 99.

AN IRREGULAR NOTICE UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police, Court before Mr. S. B. Spencer, the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality, prosecuted a Parsi Gentleman, Mr. Nanoji Manshedji Aga, a land owner of extensive property, situated in Elder Street, for not having complied with a notice under section 380 of the Municipal Act. Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendant, and applied that the summonses be dismissed. In support of this application, Mr. Murzban urged that the notice served upon the accused personally to remove some of the huts and stables was vague and indefinite in terms, inasmuch as it did not specify in detail which out of the numerous sheds and stables, now standing on the land owned by the accused, were to be removed; that Sec. 380, Sub-Sec. 2, required that the notice "shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such hut or shed intended," and that had not been done, but that the District Officer representing the Executive Engineer, had merely indicated verbally what sheds and stables were to be taken down; and which practice, counsel observed, was fraught with danger, and unsafe, inadvisable, inasmuch as the Officer in charge of the District, where these sheds and stables were situated, might be transferred at any moment, and his successor might indicate his own huts, etc., to be pulled down. That the notice must be to pull down such sheds and stables as required by section 380, sub-sec. (2) so as to obviate the above difficulties, and also the case of a landlord having entered into a land lease with a tenant he might have some written authority to shew to his tenant and under which he proceeded to demolish shed so rented. His worship agreed with Mr. Murzban's objection, and on his suggestion the Executive Engineer's representative in Court withdrew the summonses in the case.

THOUGHTFUL GENEROSITY.

A MEETING of the Telugu and other Hindu residents of Kamatipura and adjacent districts was held on Sunday last, in the Grant Road Plague Hospital, Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram in the chair, to devise measures for encouraging inoculation among the poorer classes of the native community. The Chairman explained that the plague having fixed itself in Bombay and other places for the last three years, various remedies had been proposed and tried, but a few only were successful, and that, more partially. Following the maxim of "prevention is better than cure," it was deemed advisable to resort to such measures as would prevent the spread of the disease, and accordingly inoculation with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum was the best known preventive. It was, therefore, the duty of every loyal subject to propogate that fact among all classes of the residents, chiefly among the ignorant and poor people. It was feared, he said the terrible disease would come back and prostrate for a few days, and thus were unable to earn their daily bread, and this was one of the causes which deterred people from availing themselves of this wonderful remedy. He further assured his hearers that in order to help such poor persons, he was prepared, for the present at least to spend five hundred rupees, to be distributed among such persons as came forward to be inoculated. He then handed over a cheque for two hundred and fifty rupees to Lieutenant French the Plague Officer of the District, and an equal sum to the Managers of the Ballaram Segregation Camp in Foras Road, for the purpose of being distributed among persons inoculated and unable to work for their maintenance during the illness caused by such operation. Though there were evident signs of the plague showing a steady downward tendency, yet it could not escape observation that as in past years, December and January were months in which a recrudescence was apprehended. So it behoved all those present to take every precaution for the safety of their fellowmen. After these sums were spent, the donor said that he would most willingly subscribe any further sum or sum that might be required to meet such contingencies as were anticipated in the future. Thanks were then tendered to the chairman for his thoughtful generosity, and the meeting dispersed.

THE LATE DR. K. N BAHADURJI,

THE Executive Committee of the London Indian Society has sent the following communication to Mr. Nasarwanji D. Bahadurji, father of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji :—

84, 85 Palace Chambers Westminster S. W. 19th Oct. 1898.

Dear Sir.—The Executive Committee of the London Indian Society have passed the following resolution : The Executive Committee of the London Indian Society have heard with deep regret the sad news about the death of Dr. K. N. Bahadurji. His professional eminence, his social activities and public spirit, and his efforts to improve the Indian Medical Service make his death a heavy loss to his countrye The Committee beg to offer their sincere condolence. to his father and family in their sad bereavement. We remain etc.

(Sd.) R. V. PARANJPE.
" RAGHUBAI DAYAL,
Secretaries London Indian Society.

MR. HARRY JOSEPH notifies that owing to the retirement from business of his brother, Mr. Lewin Joseph, the partnership hitherto existing between them has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will, however, be continued under its old style of Lewin Joseph and Co., diamond and pearl brokers at Hatton Garden, London, E. C.

BRITISH BANK ESTABLISHMENTS.	
Bank of Bengal	Rs. 200
Bank of Bombay	Rs. 500
Bank of Madras	Rs. 500
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£20
Commercial Bank of India	Rs. 100
Delhi and London Bank	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£125
National Bank of India	£25
Oriental Bank Corporation	£25
Union Bank of Calcutta	£20

BANKERS.	
Alliance Bank of Simla	Rs. 500
Allahabad Bank	Rs. 500
Arbuthnot and Co.	Rs. 500
Bank of Upper India	Rs. 500
Commercial Bank of Northern India	Rs. 500
Delhi and London Bank	£20
Grindlay and Co.	£50
Mercantile Bank of India	£20
Parr's Bank	£50

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

VISION is justly described as the most important of our senses, and its loss is regarded as one of the greatest calamities to which mankind is subject. It is therefore of importance that we should carefully use our Eyesight while it is perfect, and when the help of Spectacles is necessary the utmost care should be taken to procure suitable ones without delay.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
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This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

To non-subscribers the charge for the *Bombay Gazette* Evening Extra (with Reuter's Telegrams up to the hour of issue) will be One Anna per copy.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GREAT FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.
CHUBB'S PATENT SAFE
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ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 20th, 1898.
Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd., 128, Queen Victoria Street, London.
DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.
We sent our Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris.
After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son. Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4.

ALTHOUGH the rumours hinting at the possibility of an untoward turn in the present political situation in Europe, which have been more or less rife during the past week, had the effect at first of slightly weakening our markets here, no serious change has as yet been produced. Cotton has been a dull market, and the enquiry from shippers and the local Mills alike has been meagire in the extreme, while forward quotations have fallen away. Wheat and Seeds have been in small request, and without any material change in prices. Exchange has been steady, and this evening's quotations as compared with last Friday's show no change either for Bank or Private Paper. Money is in some demand. In the Government Paper market there has been an unsettled feeling, and rates have declined to the extent of 1-16 per cent for 3 12 per Cents, but have advanced 1-4 per cent for Threes. Freights are steady, nochange of any importance being reported in rates, while the business done has been chiefly in small lots for ready shipments. Imports are quiet market.

MONEY.—The following are the changes shown in the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Dec.	Rs.	4,80,982
" " Branches..... Inc.	"	4,40,088
Other " ..... Inc.	"	38,56,049
Government Securities ..... Dec.	"	5,100
Other authorised " ..... Dec.	"	1,780
Loans ..... Dec.	"	1,63,231
Bills Discounted and Purchased ... Inc.	"	17,81,304
Balances with other Banks ..... Inc.	"	6,099
Cash ..... Inc.	"	21,02,728

Against the decrease in the preceding week in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay amounting to some 1 1-2 lakh, at 219 lakhs, there was an increase last week of 21 lakhs, at 240 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of over 4 3-4 lakhs, while at the Branches there was an addition of about 4 1-2 lakhs. Loans were 1 1-2 lakh less; and in Bills Discounted and Purchased there was an increase of 17 3-4 lakhs.

The following is the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 29th October 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	74,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,55,038
Do. do. at Branches.....	32,86,731
Other Deposits	3,43,20,208
Post Bills	2,226
Credits undrawn	20,69,995
Rs...	6,13,34,798

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	102,31,045
Other authorised Securities	34,90,049
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	54,01,329
Loans, on do, do, do, ...	120,57,582
Bills Discounted and Purchased	56,05,891
Dead Stock	4,15,355
Stamps and Stationery	21,792
Balances with other Banks	1,63,419
Cash	2,40,07,735
Rs...	6,13,34,798

Meanwhile, the market has been quiet ; the Bank of Bombay rate is 4 per cent., and that in the open market, 2 1-2 per cent.

IMPORTS OF BULLION
Since the departure of last mail.

	Gold Bars	Gold Coins	Silver Bars	Silver Coins,	Total
For the week	382941	69010	3084401	148010	4694643
Previously ...	3167282	13277935	71574694	7938924	123454455
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Nov 1898.....	31338823	12977695	74643095	8085124	128074108

EXPORTS OF BULLION.
Since the departure of last mail.

	Gold Bars	Gold Coins	Silver Bars	Silver Coins	Total
For the week	947546	2200	...	34393	984539
Previously ...	20065474	68197	6527	33453812	53394110
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Nov. 1898.....	21013 20	70697	6527	33488505	54878749

EXCHANGE opened last mail day steady in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale, but few transactions having been reported. The market continued steady on Monday at 1s 3 31-32d for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 4d for Demand, and 1s 4 3-16d for three months' sight Credits. With the exception of re-sales, which were offering to a moderate extent, there was not much business doing. On Tuesday rates were again steady at 1s 3 31-32d for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 3 31-32d to 1s 4d for Demand and 1s 4 3-16d for three months' sight Credits. Merchants Bills were scarce, and the demand for Bank Paper was only moderate. For Bank Telegraphic 1s 3 31-32d was still quoted on Wednesday, for demand 1s 4d and for three months sight Credits 1s. 4 3-16d. in a steady market. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper, but very few Mercantile Bills were offering. Yesterday rates were given again at 1s 3 31-32d for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 4d for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d for three months' sight Credits. There was a limited enquiry for Bank Paper, and a small amount was taken at 1s 4d ; Merchants' Bills were scarce. The market has been steady today at 1s 3-31-32d for Bank Telegraphic and demand, and 1s 4 3-16d for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were reported to a moderate extent and rates remained steady to the close at the following level :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 3 31-32d. per rupee.
" Telegraphic .....1s. 3 31-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight .....1s. 4 3-16d. "
Francs .....1·71 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening on Saturday last there was an improvement in rates, which after opening at 93 7-16 for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, advanced to 93 5-8 in the former and 93 1-2 in the latter position ; for 3 per Cents 84 1-4 was quoted. On Monday the market opened strong in tone at 93 7-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 13-16 for the Settlement, but at the close 93 3-4 was quoted in both positions. Threes continued at 84 1-4. Rates were given at opening on Tuesday at 93 5-8 for Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, but owing to the news received subsequently to Tuesday's Settlement regarding rumours of suspicions of war, the market became dull and declining, and quotations dropped to 93 3-8 and 93 9-32 for Money and Account, respectively, with 83, nominal, for Threes. On Wednesday the market was quiet at 93 7-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 3-8 for Account, from which level quotations declined to 93 3-8 and 93 1-4 in the two positions, respectively ; for Threes 84 was named. Rates opened yesterday at 93 3-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 1-4 for Account, and advanced therefrom to 93 9-16 and 93 7-16 in the two positions, respectively, having closed at the latter level ; 84 was quoted for Threes There has to-day been a steady feeling in the market with 93 1-2 quoted at closing for 3 1-2 per Cents for Money and Account, and 84 1-4 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been little on no movement in prices, which, as compared with last Friday's show the following changes :—An allowance of Rs. 3,0,in Standard; of Rs. 25, in Morarji Goculdass ; of Rs. 15, in Oriental ; of Rs. 10, each, in Leopold, Maneckjee Petit and Swadeshi ; and of Rs. 2 1-2, each in China and Southerrn Mahratta ; and a decline of Rs. 50, in Curla. In Presses Mofussil are Rs. 10 higher In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 50 lower in the 1st Issue and Rs. 15 in the second.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a moderate demand for staple grey-goods and more particularly for standard makes, a dl for grey shirtings. In forward lines a small business has been done. For Bleached goods there has been a small enquiry at current rates. In Dyed, Printed, and Turkey-Red-goods a little business has passed, and rates show a tendency to harden. The clearances of Imported-goods from the bazaar during the week have been about 3,100 packages ; and of Locally-made about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—Stimulated by good news from Hongkong and Shanghai China buyers have operated here very freely, and large sales have been reported. Rates are hardening. The market closes steady ; official quotations are as follows :—

Fair	No. 10	Rs. As.	3	to 3 5-8 per lb.
"	" 12	"	" 3 1-8	" 3 3-4 "
"	" 16	"	" 3 1-4	" 3 5-8 "
"	" 20	"	" 3 1-2	" 4 3-4 "
"	" 10s	"	" 1 1-4	" 5 "
"	" 24s	"	" 4 1-8	" 5 1-8 "
"	" 28s	"	" 4 3-4	" 5 1-2 "
"	" 30s	"	" 1	" 6 3-4 "
"	" 40s	"	" 7	" 8 "

METALS.—For Braziers' Copper Rs. 47-8-0 per cwt. is quoted ; for Yellow-Metal, Rs. 39 ; and for Swedish Bar Iron, Rs. 55 per candy.

COALS.—Sales have been effected during the week of Wilson's south Yorkshire, at Rs. 19 1-2 per ton, and of Nixon's Indian Navigation, for November, at Rs. 16 per ton. Ready Deshagur has changed hands at Rs. 17 1-2 per ton, and forward at Rs. 16 1-2 per ton. Singare i, for November and December, was done at Rs. 14 1-4 per ton. The market closes steady, we quote along side :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West "	Nil.	Nil.
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Nil.	Rs. 23 per ton
Cardiff	Nil.	Rs. 22 per ton
Japan	Nil.	Nil.
Singareni	Rs. 14 3-4 per ton	Rs. 14 1-4 per ton.
Deshagur Bengal ..	Rs. 17 1-2 "	Rs 16 1-2 "
Muir's Navigation	Rs. 16 3-4 "	Rs. 15 1-2 "
Jardine's	Rs. 16 1-2 "	Rs. 15 1-2 "
Seebpore	Rs. 17 "	Rs. 16 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—With a material falling off in the demand from the mills, as we l as from shippers, the business done in this staple has been but trifling duriy the p st week, the tone of the market throughout having been dull Forward quotations show a dec ine of some Rs 5 to Rs 8 per candy, and are given this evening at 1 s 145 per candy for Good Broach, for March delivery, Rs 127 for Good Bhownugger for May, and Rs 120 f r Fully Good Bengal for January. At closing the market is dull in tone.

In the districts, as reported by the telegraphic advices received on Monday morning, the weather has been bright and seasonable, with the mornings cold and dewy ; at Dhulia the dewfall has been insufficient, but the cotton-picking is being continued, and the crops are doing well. At Sholapur the rabi crops are badly in need of rain, while the food-grain appears to be healthy. The rabi crop prospects at Barsi are now generally good. At Amraoti, as at Julgaon, cotton is arriving in small quantities.

The weather in the cotton-growing district, accordndg to the telegraphic advices to hand this morning, has continued seasonable ; but at Sholapur the want of rain for the rabi crops is still felt.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. G. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Nov-Dec	Rs.	129—2 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	Do.	"	121—2 23-32d.
Do. Good	Do.	"	117—2 21-32d.
Belatee, Fine	Dec-Jany	"	132—2 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	Do.	"	126—2 13-16d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	Do.	"	125—2 13-16d.
Comra, Fully Good	Do.	"	133—2 15-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	April	"	140—3 1-4d.
Do.	Fully Good Do.	"	131—2 31-32d.
Do.	Good Do.	"	128—2 29-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	"	136—3 1-16d.
Westerns	Do.	"	130—2 15-16d.
Broach, Fine	March	"	150—3 1-4d
Do.	Good Do.	"	146—3 3-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	7,571	4,894	10,183
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Nov.	1,581,645	1,325,861	1,699,201
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent			
For the week	1,005	810	9,180
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Nov.	455,752	486 939	715,593
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	5,616	499	1,939
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Nov.	433,229	439,225	319,298

SUMMARY OF COTTON EXPORTS.
Since the departure of the last mail.

Vessels.	Destination.	Cleared.	Great Britain	Continent	Calcutta &c.	TOTAL
		Oct.				
S.S. Marzaffari	Marseilles	29	... 100	...		100
" Tokio	Ghent	31	... 166	...		166
" City of Edinburgh	Liverpool	"	148	...	...	148
" Imperatrik	Trieste	"	... 591	...	...	591
" Nadea	Calcutta	Nov. 1	...	...	160	160
" Milke Maru	Japan	" 2	...	...	5,316	5,316
" Nawab	Cochin	" 3	...	...	200	200
Total for the week			148	857	5,916	6,621
Previously exported since 1st Jan.			13,530	441,207	425,213	879,950
Total from 1st Jan. to 3rd Nov. 1898.			13,078	442,064	430,829	886,571

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been quiet, not to say dull, during the week under review ; and prices have been generally firm. We quote :—

Wheat :—

	Rs. as. p.	
White Pessy 91 per cent	2 0 0	per candy.
Do. 85 "	2 8 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	2 8 0	"
Red Delhi	2 5 0	"
Hard Yellow	2 2 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	2 7 0	"
Hart Red	2 6 0	"

Seeds :—

	Rs. as. p.	
Linseed	6 6 0	per cwt.
Rape-seed Yellow Guzerat	6 4 0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	6 0 0	"
Do. Red do.	5 8 0	"
Gingelly, White	38½ 0 0	per candy
Do. Mixed	36 0 0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	111,702	31,751	53,470
Do. from 1st January to 3rd November	7,454,215	1,532,936	3,071,135
Linseed for the week	55,899	7,275	21,528
Do. from 1st January to 3rd November	2,303,230	423,328	3,401,914
Rapeseed for the week	31,597	12,810	34,408
Do. from 1st January to 3rd November	2,018,720	1,791,053	1,230,344
Gingellyseed for the week	47,131	16,034	30,269
Do. from 1st January to 27th November	1,342,823	453,819	934,944

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896 Cwts.
Wheat for the week	31,404	100	....
Do. from 1st January to 3rd November	5,599,703	2,913	1,427,614
Linseed for the week	32,282	4,005	4,390
Do. from 1st January to 3rd November	2,419,975	513,493	2,995,393
Rapeseed for the week ...	4,017	...	25,263
Do. from 1st January to 3rdjNovember	2,105,556	1,082,919	1,241,175
Gingellyseed for the week	14,998	15,750	3,309
Do. from 1st January to 3rd November	1,425,609	473,889	1,038,393

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOV. 6.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Chorall—Agutter in G Hymns—Introit 1, 451, 553 and 307.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 19, 214 and 235.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Marchant in E flat.
Anthem—The Radiant Morn.
Daily—Matins at 6 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4 45 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 208, 207 and 193.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, (Plain.)
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 221, 248 and 254.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Mr. James Morris.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. R. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
(Wari Bunder Road Mazagon.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Service and Sermon by Rev. F. Wood.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).
10-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social hour.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).
9 30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. J. H. Bateson (of Simla).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.
8 a.m.—Morning Service.
8 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 114, 331, 83 2nd tune, 217, 295, 319 1st tune.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).
8 a.m.—Morning Service in St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion—Hymns 311 and 35. Psalms 43 tune 183, and 103 tune 94.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 273, 293 and 319.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 161, 165 and 240.
The offertories for the Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.

SEAMEN'S REST.
(Frere Road, Prince's Dock.)
Rev. F. Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Service and Address.
All seamen and strangers in the port are heartily welcomed.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong. Preacher Rev. Father Biscoe. Alms for the All Saints Community.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Introit 429. Hymns 427, 313 and 324. Nunc Dimittis.
6 p.m.—Processional 436. Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 445 and 428. Processional 437.
Daily Services—7-30 a.m. Matins and 4 30 p.m. Evensong.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. G. Ledgard—Hymns 127, 256 and 34.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
Prince's Dock.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Chaplain J. C. Dearden, B.A., Seamen's Institute.

Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.—There will be a solemn High Mass with English Sermon at 9 a.m. at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Kalbadevi, in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus given by the Roman Catholic Employes, of the Several Departments of the Bombay Port Trust.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.
MARRIAGE.

CUTHUSH—COURT—November 4, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Leigh-Lye, Horace Mahew Cuthush, Chief Officer, R. I. s. s. Pachumba, to May Florence Court, daughter of William Thomas Court, Esq., Red Hill Farm, Warteringbury, Kent. (Foreign papers please copy.)

EUROPE.
BIRTH.

HERRON—October 11, at 38, Stratford-road, W, wife of H G W Herron, Esq., Indian Civil Service, of a son

MARRIAGES.

DENNE—LEAGE—October 18, at St James's, Piccadilly, Captain Arthur Robert Denne, I S C, to Adeline, younger daughter of R W Leage, of 17 Carleton-road, N
ETES ON—BRANDER—October 15, at the Episcopal Church, Saratoga, Santa Clara County, California, U S A, Philip Brander, son of Major General F Eteson, Kearsney, Dover, to Adela Constantia, daughter of General M J Brander, R S C, Pilgavany, Tunbridge Wells
MACNABB—PEMBER—October 12, at Wootton St Lawrence, Hampshire, Captain D J C Macnabb, Indian Staff Corps, second son of James Macnabb, Esq, Arthurstone, Bracknell, Berks, to Winifred Mary Moncreiff, elder daughter of George Herbert Pember, Esq, of Tangier Park, Basingstoke, and 8, Bryanston-square, London
WALE—FULTON—October 12, at St Paul's, Bedford, the Rev Frederick Edward Bennett Wale, Vicar of Leaton, Shrewsbury, son of the late Charles Brent Wale, Esq, of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, and grandson of the late Gen Sir Charles Wale, K C B, to Lucy Anna, daughter of the late Major General Greame Auchouty Fulton, and of Mrs Fulton, Retford, and granddaughter of the late Colonel A F Hadfield, of Wood-Cock Hall, Ootacamund

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—October 12, at Micklegate House, Pontefract, John Frank Atkinson, a Younger Brother of the Trinity House, and for many years Commander of the East India ship Blenheim, aged 77.
BOWDEN SMITH—October 17, at Careys, Brockenhurst, William Bowden Smith, late of Colombo, Ceylon, aged 58.
LEES—October 11, at Mozufferpore, Bengal, of Dysentery, Edward Gerald, eldest son of Francis Gerald Lees, late 25th King's Own Borderers, aged 27
MACDOUGALL—October 11, at Dundee, Colonel James William Macdougall, I S C, late Deputy Commissioner Central Provinces, India
SUTTON—October 15, at 25, Fulham-place, Paddington, W, Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Captain David Sutton, H E I U S
TURNER—October 14, at 10, Park-crescent, Brighton, Major Valpy Francis Thomas Turner, late 1st Bengal light Cavalry, aged 90.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1898.

THE information, evidently semi-official, which Reuter has telegraphed to the effect that the Anglo-French relations are improved has given general satisfaction in Bombay, where considerable anxiety has been created by the repeated references to war preparations during the past week. The fiction is maintained that there have been no negotiations, though scarcely a day has passed during the last month in which Sir Edward Monson had not an interview with M. Delcasse in Paris, or the Baron de Courcelles an interview with Lord Salisbury in London. It is not to be supposed that Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Ambassadors they receive, converse only on the state of the weather, and the expectation entertained by meteorologists that the coming winter will be so severe that the Thames and the Seine will both be frozen over. That subject would be interesting at a tea party ; but the combined efforts of the two Western Powers would not be required to deal with the situation that might be thus created in the two chief capitals of civilisation. Fashoda and the valley of the Upper Nile have been under discussion the whole time, with the result that the cause of the present unfortunate irritation is likely to be removed, and the normal relations of France and England will in due course be resumed. There is surely nothing for reasonable folk to regret in that, though there is little doubt that the fire-brands who have been doing their best to render an accommodation impossible will be sorely disappointed. Lord Derby seems to have been almost the only man of mark and influence who expressed disapproval of the efforts of certain sections to envenom the controversy. He confessed that there were moments when he regretted that big headlines of the press were invented, for it serves no good purpose in times like those we have just been passing through, to print in big letters "The French Climbing Down," "The French Retreat!" and so on. The papers in question utterly fail to see that the French Government has been placed in one of the greatest difficulties that have ever presented themselve to the Governing body of any country. It can not be said that provocative headlines, or headlines exulting in the contingency of blood being shed "War in Sight" "The Dogs of War" and the like, were wholly due to an excess of vigilant patriotism, careful that the public interests received no determent in any part of the world, however remote or pestilential. While Major Marchand and half a dozen officers with a hundred Timbuctoo Light Infantry at Fashoda, four thousand miles from their base excited the utmost indignation.

The self-appointed guardians of our interests had not a word to say when a Russian regiment on the 15th October sent from Port Arthur, took possession of Neu-Chwang, occupying the Kai-Chow forts at the mouth of the river. The Chinese troops withdrew—"fled" is the word preferred by the Shanghai telegraphist—at the approach of the Russians. General Sung Ching had received orders from the Dowager-Empress not to offer any resistance to the Russians but to concentrate his force at Tientsin, as a counter demonstration to the arrival of the foreign guards at Pekin. It is distinctly asserted that the occupation of the Neu-chwang forts by the Russians is regarded in China as the ousting of the British, and the abandonment of the whole of Manchuria to Russia. Yet Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had solemnly declared that Great Britain put her foot down on her rights under the Treaty of Tsien-Tsin, and that she would maintain these rights and the Open Door at the cost of war. The Jingo papers that went mad because the far less definite declaration of Sir Edward Grey was protested against by the French Government, had not a word of condemnation for this far more flagrant disregard of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's warning, that the slightest disregard of our treaty rights in China would be a *casus belli*. The military occupation in force—a Russian Regiment means 3 000 men—of New, Chuang, one which we held in an especial manner to be within the British sphere is regarded by our people in China as "completely destroying the recent agreement respecting the construction of a railway by the Hong Kong Bank, on the security of the Shanghai Kwan and Pekin line with the adjacent mines; and it is believed that this strong step was taken to prevent the possibility of Great Britain using her fleet to seize New-Chuang in certain eventualities. The seizure also gives Russia an invaluable position on the Gulf of Pechili, and at the same time deprives England of a point d'appui which would be useful in the event of hostilities. There is no doubt that the step has the approval of the Empress Dowager and her chief advisers-Jung-lu and Li Hung Chang. A British gun boat was at New Chuang at the time the Russians occupied the Ports. British inaction is strongly criticised, especially as eighty per cent. of the trade of New Chuang has been British and is now certain to be averted." Here at one swoop Russia deprives us of a position, commercial strategic and political worth a hundred Fashodas, but the watch-dogs of the Jingo press have nothing but the smallest type for the news, and not a scintilla of indignation for the injury, converted into an open insult by its infliction in the presence of a gun-boat to give emphasis to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's warning. Why do not these patriotic

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

THE SITUATION IMPROVED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Reuter is informed that the situation has improved and it is expected that the cause of the present unfortunate irritation will soon be removed, and then the door will be open for the resumption of friendly negociations which happily characterize the normal relations of France and England.

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

Nov. 4.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent says that the Dupuy Cabinet has decided to withdraw from Fashoda,

MARCHAND'S ARRIVAL AT CAIRO.

Nov. 3.

Major Marchand, accompanied by two Senegalese has arrived at Cairo.

ACTIVITY AT THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, in apologising for his absence from a banquet given at Sheffield, at which he was to have been present, stated that his continued presence at the Admiralty just now is essential.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

The following appointments to the Plague Commission are announced :—Doctor Fraser, of Edinburgh University, President of the Commission, Doctor Wright, Professor of Pathology at Netley Hospital Doctor Rueffer, Sanitary Department, Cairo, and Messrs. J. P. Hewett and A. Cumine, Indian Civil Service, members of the Commission.

The scope of the inquiry includes the origin of the different outbreaks, the way the disease is spread and, the effects of prophylactic and curative serums so far as they have been tried.

The Commission reaches Bombay by the end of the present month.

MORE FOREIGN TROOPS AT PEKING.

Thirty Austrian marines have arrived at Peking for the protection of the Legation.

TURKISH EVACUATION OF CRETE.

The Turks are rapidly quitting Crete owing to the action of the Admirals.

THE SETTLEMENT OF CRETE.

Nov. 4.

The International troops, to-day occupied the fortres at Canea, and the four flags British, Italian, French, and Russian were hoisted with the Turkish.

The public offices in Canea, with the exception of the Posts and Telegraphs, have also been international-y occupied.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The German and Russian press oppose the American demand for the cession of the Philippines.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo. arrived a Brindisi to-day.

FIELD DAY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 4

There was a field day at Satara road to-day. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, 19th Infantry, operated against an enemy holding the Katruj ghat. The above regiments were told off to force passage at Katruj tunnel hills on each side of the road, held by the enemy represented by the 14th infantry. Work began at six o'clock the 19th detaching parts to take the spurs each side near the Katruj village.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Nov. 4.

Under instructions received from Army Head Quarters, India, it is notified that Lieutenant Sargeaunt, No. 26 Company, has been appointed officiating Subaltern No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery. The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examinations in the following languages :—Urdu, higher standard—Lieutenant Robertson, 19th Bengal Lancers, Murray 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Langridge, 7th Bombay Lancers, Woodhouse, 26th Bombay Infantry, Newcome, 30th Bombay Infantry, Hughes, 53rd F B. R. A., Maxwell, 2nd Batallion Highland Light Infantry Gunner Robertson, No. 23 Company. Southern Division Royal Artillery. In Persian High Standard; Lieutenant-Colonel Banister, Royal Artillery. Persian Lower Standard ; Lieutenant Hocken, 5th Bombay Cavalry, Alexander and Kettlewell, 6th Bombay Cavalry ; Trench, 23th Bombay Infantry, Hay, 29th Bombay Infantry. Pushtu lower standard ; Captain Serase Dickins, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant Jacob, 26th Bombay Infantry, Captain Chapman, R. E., Military Works Department.—Lieutenant Robertson, 19th Bengal Lancers, and Poole, R. A., 2nd Lieutenant Steele, 30 Bombay Infantry, Sub-Conductor Leaff, Ordnance Department, Lance-Corporal Ellison, Border Regiment.

Pushtu Obligatory Test—Lieutenant Robertson, 19th Bengal Lancers on the 12th October 1898 ; Hindi, Higher Standard—Lieutenant Bakhle, I. M. S. 1st Bombay Grenadiers—Marathi Obligatory Test Lieutenant Garratt, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry on 19th October 1898.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Captain Anderson, S. C. Commissariat Transport Department.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate. Conductor, Evans, Ordnance Department, for 6 months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence.—20th Hussars, Captain Williams, 12 months on medical certificate out of India ; Royal Artillery, Major Hanna, 22nd Field Battery, one year on medical certificate out of India ; Royal Artillery—Lieut. S. Dudley, 18 Company Western Division, 6 months on medical certificate out of India ; Derbyshire Regiment—2nd. Butilon Captain Marshall 2 months on private affairs out of India

Extensions :—20th Hussars—Lieutenant Bayley from the 8th October to the date of his embarkation for India on medical certificate, granted by the War Office in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order No. 431 of 1898. Judge Advocate General's Department.—Major Rich, 7 days without pay, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India. Royal Army Medidal Corps, Captain Austin from the 21st October, 1898, to date of return to duty on private affairs, granted by the War Office in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order No. 387 of 1898.

FRONTIER NEWS.

ANOTHER SERIOUS RAID.

FATAL ENGAGEMENT.

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

Another serious raid by Kabul Khel Waziris into the Afghan territory is reported. It appears that about the 1st November a large body raided into Khost from the Kurram side and seized three flocks of sheep and goats belonging to the Ghilzais. The latter pursued, aided by the Khodwals and some Afghan Cavalry. They got close up to the retiring raiders who had several Martini rifles. A fight ensued and an Afghan officer and two Afghan sowars were killed, the raiders getting off scot-free.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

NEW AND IMPORTANT BILLS.

In the Legislative Council to-day, the Upper Burma Laws Bill was passed with a number of verbal amendments commended by the Burma Government, not affecting the main objects of the measure which Mr. Palmers explained to be, first, to enable the Law of Upper Burma to conform to that of Lower Burma ; secondly, to enable all general legislation passed hereafter to run in Upper Burma as elsewere in India without any special notification to that effect, and, thirdly, to make plain what laws are now in force in Upper Burma, thereby facilitating the preparation of the Burma Code which is under compilation.

Mr. Rivaz introduced a bill to amend the Glanders and Farcy law, explaining its object to be to give more general powers of inspection of stables, etc and to extend the provisions of the act to horse diseases, other than Glanders and Farcy with the proviso that in such cases the horse need not necessarily be destroyed.

Mr. Chalmers introduced a bill to amend the law relating to carriers and explained that it was due to the representation of river steamer companies who complained that the present law pressed hardly on them since claims for loss, damage, etc. in transit, often made long after company's witnesses who were necessarily shifting have gone away, with the result, that the company is unable to rebut claims even when unreasonable. The Steam companies desired the transfer of the burden of proof of negligence to the consignee or consignor, but after consulting the Mercantile bodies Government had been unable to accept this ; neither consignee nor consignor could be in a position to prove specific negligence. With a view to affording relief, however, the present bill, which is of a general nature and applies to all carriers is introduced. It consists of two provisions, the first requiring notice of a claim to be given to the company within six months of its being known, and the second requiring the suit to be introduced for recovery within one year, thus enabling carrier to retain his witnesses. Mr. Chalmers added that the measure will be discussed in Council in Calcutta where the mercantile community would be represented.

Sir Edwin Colleen introduced a bill to make better provision for securing house accommodation for officers in cantonments. He explained how cantonments had grown out of standing camps of the days of the early occupation of India by the British, and the difficulties which had since arisen in finding accommodation especially for officers required to reside in particular parts of a station owing to property having passed into hands of non-military owners. The matter had been under discussion for many years, and the cantonment Rules recently published, will, when put into force, provide for houses built hereafter. The present measur therefore applies only to houses built in the past, while the regulations in force at the time each particular house was built will be strictly observed. The principle is introduced of transferring to the house holder the onus of proving that he holds his grant under special conditions, the object being to at once put the relations of landlord and tenant in cantonments on an equitable footing, and make better provision for the accommodation of officers.

The council then adjourned *sine die*.

INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS.

It has been decided that those Military Officers and men who have hitherto been exempted from income tax, shall not forfeit their exemption owing to being employed on plague or famine duty. Any deductions made from their pay on this account therefore since the first April last will be refunded.

FIELD SERVICE CONCESSIONS.

Field Service concessions have been sanctioned for escorts accompanying the Burma China Boundary Commission.

POWER TO DETAIN EXPLOSIVES.

The Collectors of Customs are empowered at their discretion to detain explosives imported by private individuals.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

Foreign Department :—The appointment of Mr. M. Noma as Japanese Consul at Bombay, Vice Mr. Yamada has been approved.

Captain Cox, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda, is granted one year's furlough.

Home Department.—Major Hardy, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is posted temporarily to Bombay, for plague duty.

Captain Leumann I. M. S. Bombay, is posted for plague duty in Mysore.

The sale of railway tickets to intending pilgrims to the ensuing festival at Kumaraswami Bellary is prohibited as a plague precaution.

Captains Colomb 42nd Gurkhas, Walling, 5th Bombay Infantry, and Howe 6th Madras Infantry, also Lieutenants Rundall, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, Purvis, 16th Bengal Cavalry, Wheeler, 7th Bengal Cavalry and Vivian 15th Sikhs, are posted for plague duty to Bombay.

Sher Bahadur Khan Jemadar 6th Bombay Cavalry has been permitted to resign his Commission.

Military Department :—The Queen's Sanction to the appointment of Sir William Lockhart as Commander-in-Chief in India is notified.

Lieutenant-Colonel A L Browne, A M, Officiates on the Administrative Medical Staff, Vice Colonel Major on sick leave.

Major P. R. Bainsfather, is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant H. F Stewart 16th Bombay Infantry is admitted to the Staff Corps,

Hon. Lieutenant A. E Oppenheim and Sergeant C. H Kirpatrick, Bombay miscellaneous list ; also Sub-Conductor F S Stafford, Bombay Ordnance each receive step promotion.

Marine Department :—Commanders T G Finny and G. E. Holland each receive step promotion,

Finance Department. Mr. O. F. Barrow is granted one year's furlough, Mr. A. F. Cox, officiating during his absence as Comptroller General Paper Currency.

Legislative Department The Hon. Mr. J. K. Spence Mr. G. Toynbee and Mr. D. M. Smeaton are appointed additional members of the Viceroys Regislative Council Home Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshawar, (extra left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 4.

Orient Steamer Cuzco from Australia arrived.

H. M. S. Eclipse from Trincomalee arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 4th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru arrived at Kobe on the 4th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Laos which left Bombay on Tuesday the 25th ultimo, arrived at Suez on Thursday the 3rd inst. at 5 a. m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Jurats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 13-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cents. Consols	109 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per Cent. Certificates	113½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 1-2 ;
Bar Silver	28 1-4

The sum of about £1,75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion, £31,040,000 ; Decrease, £210,000 ; Public Deposits, £5,900,000 ; Decrease £300,000 ; Other Deposits, £33,400,000 ; Decrease, £4,00,000 ; Other Securities, £28,500,000 ; Decrease, £1,100,000 ; Notes and Gold, £21,100,000 ; Decrease, £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J.L. Parfitt, will sail to-day for London, Marseilles and Brindisi, with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Bolsragon Capt	Merrett Miss
Battiscombe Capt and Mrs	Miller Mrs three children and infant
Bateson Mrs and child	Mumford Mr and Mrs L E A
Cole Mr E	Nairne General Sir Chas
Cable Mrs and two children	Nairne Lady
Carr Miss	Newton Mr Samuel S
Delfield Col Mrs and four children	Pirrie Miss
Garwood Mr R S	Proby Mrs and Miss
Horsfall Mrs and child	Proby Jr Mr
Joyce Mr C H	Proby Three Masters
Jones Mrs Arthur	Pringle Mr A F
Knox Lieut K F and Mrs	Reeves Mrs child and infant
Kennard Mrs child and infant	Ricketts Capt S P
Kay Mrs W H and infant	Ricketts Mrs and infant
Kader Rev and Mrs C F and infant	Robson Lieut C G
Langford Mrs and child	Sanders Capt G H
Lloyd Capt G E	Sanders Mrs
Lloyd Mrs	Stanley Mr H J
Monroe Mrs and infant	Sutcliffe Dr C
Mercer Major and Mrs	Weightman Mr W J
Merritt Mrs and three children	Woolman Lieut Col B
	Yeiser Rev N E Mrs and two children

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arbuthnot Mrs G H	Hume Mrs A H B
Barrer Capt W P, R A M C	Hawkins Major and Mrs
Bates Major Mrs	T D C
Stuart and 2 children	Igguiden Capt H A
Bairnsfather Mrs and infant	Igguiden Mrs and infant
Boais n Bell Lieut and Mrs	John Lieut H B St Johnstone Miss
Bowden Mr H J A	Johnstone Miss
Bowden Mr	Keeling Rev R W
Boyd Mr John Kwart R A	Leing Jr
Boyd Mrs	Lucas Major F J
Bradshaw Capt F M	Macmillan Mr C
Carshin Mr R	Mathews Mr C D
Cowie Mr	McArthur Mrs
Chambers Mr Chas	Mackenzie Dr
Chambers Miss	Mollhuchin Mr W
Chilers Mrs B M and child	Midwinter Rev H N
Cooper Mrs M	Montague Capt A H
Daly Mr and Mrs H and child	Organ Jr
Dolaret Mr and Mrs W	Oliver Mr and Mrs E G and 2 children
Dimdale Capt	Pogson Mr G
Duff Hatter	Peony Mr D G
Eales Capt C N	Pedford Miss
Gladstone Mr J C	Spencer Mr F A
Gough Lieut H A K	Stevens Miss
Green Mr W S	Somerville Mr A D
Greilier Mr A E	Stiven Mrs J
Hall Mr and Mrs G	Stanley Capt R Sloane
Hall Mr Gunner	Thompson Major and Mrs W
Harvey Lady	H
Hayes Major C H	Wilkie Mrs D and two children
Hollsworth Mr J J B	
Hayes Major C H	
Hudson Mr and Mrs T A	

FOR BRINDISI.

Croly Major A E	Selby Mr F G

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Interrupted. Via Suez, perfect. Via Turkey, Interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, Interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hainan, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and acceptance at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Cable St. Louis (Senegal) to Fernando De Noronha interrupted.

Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bazreh.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

THE QUARREL WITH FRANCE.

ANOTHER week has elapsed without any improvement in the grave situation caused by the Fashoda affair ; indeed the position of matters has a more serious look than it had seven days ago, though there is a general expectation that some means will be devised to avert a rupture with our neighbours. There are some well-in-formed people who think that if we go on drifting in Egypt as we are doing, without any serious attempt to regularise our occupation of the country war must ensue ; but they do not anticipate that we shall be driven to extremities over this rather miserable Fashoda business. They are encouraged in believing in a peaceful outcome of the present difficulty by the language attributed to Count Muravieff. The Czar's Foreign Minister has been spending some days in Paris—not for pleasure solely—and he has in his conversation with important political personages there, urged that the difference between France and England cannot exceed the limits of a diplomatic controversy, also dwelling on the necessity of being particularly circumspect in existing circumstances. On the other side must be placed the fact that the unrest in France about which we have heard so much lately, appears to be a vanishing quantity though as a cynical and shrewd Austrian friend of mine, just back from an extended Continental trip, remarked to me yesterday there never was, and probably never will be a time, when France is not on the eve of a Revolution. The building trades strike in Paris which at one time seemed very threatening, then diminished and then appeared as if it were on the point of being revived in connection with the railways, is now practically over. So altered is the state of things, that the immense bodies of troops brought in ostensibly to keep the strikers from breaking the peace, but according to the fears of some to carry out some undefined plot on the part of the Army, are being sent back to the depots and garrisons in the Provinces.

Moreover, the tone of the French Press is becoming more anti-English ; and the demonstration that has taken place to-day in Trafalgar Square, where the decorations of the Nelson Column were on a more extensive scale than hitherto, and attracted immense but undemonstrative crowds, is certain to increase the irritation across the Channel. In all the political speeches of the week, and the speakers have included leading men on both sides, the references to Fashoda have followed the lines of the timely remarks uttered by Lord Rosebury and Mr. Asquith. Mr. Courtney, who was one of the speakers took as was to be expected a line of his own. In the first place he deplored the reconquest of the Soudan, which was worthless to Egypt and a burden to this country. The advance up the Nile had brought us to the risk of a war with France, although the danger, he hoped, was now past. About Fashoda he thought England, in the main, was right, and that M. Marchand ought to have removed the French flag ; but the question was one that ought not to be referred to force without debate. On the broad ground of effective occupation we had the better position, and he sincerely hoped that M. Marchand's report would induce the French Government to accept that position ; but he protested against a resort to force before exhausting every possible means of pacific settlement. The *Times* is angry with Mr. Courtney for talking about bundling Major Marchand out of Fashoda ; the expression is not very wise, but he evidently alludes to the eagerness which our representatives showed to get the authorities of the Quai'd-Orsay to consent to the French party to come away in the Sirdar's special steamer. If rumour may be trusted there is not much love lost between Mr. Courtney and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach The two men are in most respects as different as a Chinaman is from a Hottentot. But in some things they are alike. They are both constantly saying things that had better be left unsaid.

Part of the increased bitterness in the tone of the French Press is due to the *gaucherie* of our excellent but unimaginative Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the course of his speech at Tynemouth Sir M. Hicks-Beach professed surprise that the French could regard the course which we desire a humiliating one. "Why surely," he continued "in public and private matters, the most ordinary dictates of honour required a man who, in dealing with a friend, had taken something he did not mean to take to restore it to him ; and if he had done anything he did not wish to do, to say so and act accordingly. It was possible that a different view might be taken in Paris, and that what he had heard might not be done, What then ? Well, then the matter would assume the gravest possible aspect. What could be the reason for the Government of France taking such a course as that ? So far as he could see, there could be only two. They might wish to quarrel with us. Well, after the repeated friendly assurances the Government had received from the French Government he refused to accept that as a possible explanation. But they might be influenced by their irritation at our position in Egypt ; but had we given them any cause for that irritation ? He should like to appeal to an impartial tribunal, if one could be found, on that question. For his part he felt bound to say, that so far from France having cause of complaint in regard to our action in Egyyt, we had far more cause to complain against France."

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice who understands, French sensitiveness, thinks that the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Tynemouth was not a model of such language as should be used at this juncture by a responsible statesman. And the *Times* pleads that Sir M. Hicks-Beach is "not famed for the diplomatic suavity of his expressions." Mr. Max O'Rell wishes that France and England could for a time be placed under the rule of the Empress Dowager of China, so that the Press of the two countries might be suppressed until the Fashoda Question is amicably arranged. But should not such a measure be intended for our political orators ? Now that France has seen that the liberal party is heartily backing up Lord Salisbury's policy with reference to Fashoda, these speeches do more good than harm. They do not tell us anything we did not know before, and they hinder rather than help matters. The Duke of Devonsnire's long-winded speech has started or rather revived the controversy as to whether "negotiations" with reference to Fashoda are in progress. The French say they are ; and that Lord Salisbury, or someone on his behalf, has asked what is the compensation France requires for withdrawing Major Marchand. On our side, it is desired that "negotiations" have been entered into, and it is difficult to see how they could be, after the stand taken up by the British Government. Everybody is now anxious to see what the next step will be. Major Marchand's report, without which M. Delcasse could not act, has arrived and proves to be an anti-climax. The report sent by the "emissary of civilisation" to what we all know is the centre of civilisation, stops short of the Sirdar's appearance on the scene !

"THE INDIAN GOLD STANDARD."

The members of Sir Henry Fowler's Currency Committee, which according to present arrangements reassembles next Wednesday week, November 2, to continue its reception of evidence, should read an article which appears under the above heading in the new number of the *Edinburgh Quarterly* just out. The article which is based on the minutes of the evidence already taken by the Committee, is opposed to the plan of the Government of India, as well as to Mr. Lindsay's scheme, and favours a policy of patience on present lines without any active policy in new directions. The Government, it is maintained, was right to close the mints, while it is pointed out in this connection that the contraction of rupees which would naturally have resulted from the stoppage of coinage has been counteracted by several causes. "What is to be done ?" the writer asks :—"India unlike Germany in 1871, or Japan under Matsukata, or Russia under De Witte, has collected no gold during these five years. This is due among other causes to the belief of her Government, that as they had offered to give out rupees for gold at the rate of 16d. when rupees rose above that figure in the Market gold would be presented. Certain causes have prevented this hitherto. In 1892-93 the average rate of the rupee was 14·985d., in 1893-94 it was 14·547d. and in 1894-95 it had further fallen to 13 101d. Then it rose in 1895-96 to an average of 13·638d., in 1896-97 to one of 14·451d. and thence in 1897-98 to 15·385d. Clearly, therefore, if the average rate of the rupee in the market has never reached 16d. people have not been willing to give 16d. to Government for the privilege of obtaining a rupee which they could obtain more cheaply elsewhere. But these two factors, the lowness of the value of the rupee, and also the unsteadiness of the rupee, appear to be gradually removing themselves. If this continues the question will settle itself and gold will flow in automatically. But it is not clear as yet whether the rupee has not been artificially held up in price during recent years by extraordinary cause, such as by expenditure on frontier wars and on famine, and by Government borrowing in India and thus creating scarcity in the money market. Time can only make this certain." If gold should be exchanged for rupees it ought not to be hoarded. "For Government to hoard gold is futile. Its policy should be first to earmark this gold against the original depositors, and not to cash the notes of other depositors therewith, until sufficient gold has been deposited to render it unnecessary to earmark it all against the original depositors." To assist in the steadying of the rupee Sir Edgar Vincent's suggestion should as far as possible be adopted ; that is to say, the Treasury balances should be adjusted so as to ease the money market in the busy season and brace it up in the dull season. Moreover, if occasion required, Government might suspend its drawings of Council Bills and thus assist exchange. The proposals of the Indian Government for borrowing gold and melting rupees should not be sanctioned. They are, the *Edinburgh* contributor emphatically declares "expensive and unnecessary." In the consideration of a question so grave and momentous as this, the mind of those versed in the financial history of of England may, it is remarked, revert to that weighty warning uttered long ago by Sir Robert Pell in his speech on introducing his Budget of 1842. 'I am quite aware' said the Prime Minister 'that there may appear to be no direct and immediate connection between the finances of India and those of this country ; but that would be a superficial view Depend upon it if the credit of India should become disordered, if some great exertion should become necessary, then the credit of England must be brought forward to its support and the collateral and indirect effect of disorders in Indian finances would be felt extensively in this country. It is as well that the Committee, upon whom so serious a responsibility rests, should at this stage of their inquiry be reminded in so weighty a manner, that the question they have to deal with affects not only the credit of India, but that of the United Kingdom.

THE VICEROY-DESIGNATE.

Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedlestone are back in town from Cromer, where they were the guests of a liberal peer and peeress, Lord and Lady Battersea, and are commencing the preparations for their departure for India. In addition to the Etonian and other banquets to be given in his honour, invitations to entertainments of all kinds are being showered upon him, and some of these, such for instance as the City welcome to the Sirdar, he is morally bound to attend. Let us hope that the gastronomic labours that await him will not do away with the good effects of the rest and quiet he has obtained, since the unfortunate collapse of his health under the strain of his ministerial and Parliamentary duties compelled him to abandon political life. I say abandon, for although it is stated I know that he was given an Irish instead of an English peerage to enable him to resume his career in the House of Commons at the end of his Viceroyalty, if he should not have in the meantime succeeded to the Baronetcy of Scarsdale, I am not one of those who think he will ever again be a member of the popular assembly. If his Indian administration proves to be as successful as his friends hope and believe, he is sure to be offered a higher and hereditary titles, and it is exceedingly doubtful if his administration for the House of Commons as a sphere of activity will outlive five years' absence from England, in a society largely composed of believe of people who have no exaggerated respect for representative assemblies. Some surprise is expressed that Lord Curzon should have consented to receive an address at a forthcoming meeting of Derbyshire Conservatives. He has taken no share in party politics since his appointment, and with praiseworthy selfdenial even abstained from using his influence in the Southful Election, the result of which was so disastrous to Lord Salisbury's Government. But an exception is allowable in the case of his native country, specially when it is remembered that it was in Derbyshire he received his baptism of Parliamentary votes. In 1885 he came forward as conservative candidate for South Derbyshire and was beaten by the not altogether insignificant majority of 2,722 votes—the only piece of bad luck he seems to have had in his rapid march to fame. But I have forgotton one thing. Lord Curzon, or at any rate many who were interested in him, thought that he and his brilliant successor at the Foreign Office, Mr Brodrick, should have had seats in the present cabinet even if their omission led to the excision of that estimable but bucolic pair, Mr. Akers Douglas and Mr. Walter Long. As some compensation, Mr. Curzon was made a member of the Privy Council with the privilege of being styled the Right Honourable. It will be remembered that Lord Northbrook and Lord Lansdowne were not cabinet ministers until they returned from India. Some Viceroys have never attained to that rank. Lord Curzon may or may not be a coming Prime Minister of England, but if his life is spared, he is certain, in the natural course of things, to be someday a Cabinet Minister. The same may possibly be predicted of the outgoing Viceroy, whose speech at the farewell banquet given to him last Friday by the United Service Club at Simla has been very favourably commented upon in this country, though, of course, the noble Earl is *Anathema Maranatha* to Sir William Wedderburn and his little party.

THE MACDONNELL DINNER.

Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell has been the recipient of a rare compliment. It is seldom that an ex-Lieutenant-Governor of an Indian Province is favoured with a public banquet on returning home at the close of his official life—I can only recall one instance of the kind in the last 15 years—but such an honour has been paid to the present ruler of the North-West Provinces during a brief visit to this country. The promoters of the interesting gathering at the Hotel Metropole were former students of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, but the company was not confined to persons educated in those institutions, nor even to Irishmen, and there was a very respectable Anglo-Saxon fringe. How varied was the assembly will be seen when I mention that it included Lord Russell of Killowen and Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, M.P., Sir Alfred and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Sir James Peile and Mr. Swift MacNeill M. P, Sir W. McCormac and Mr. Vesey Knox, M.P., to mention only a few of the well known names. I should however not omit one, Mr. R. A. McCall, Q.C., who according to some of my friends in the Temple has been offered and apparently has declined the post of Chief Justice of Bombay. In the absence through illness of the Marquis of Dufferin, the chair was filled by the popular ex-President of Queen's College Galway, Sir Thomas Moffett, who proposed the toast of the evening. Sir A. MacDonnell in replying said, that to become a successful administrator in India it was absolutely essential to observe two great principles—first, to firmly uphold law and order, and next to maintain a sympathetic and kind attitude towards native feeling and native wishes. Reconciliation would never be effected by one who could find nothing good in Indian customs or Indian modes of thought for which he could not find an English prototype, or which he could not measure by an English standard. The success of British officers was entirely due to the good faith and the dexterity with which they coddled native customs and established an administration which, while placing in the forefront the maintenance of her Majesty's law and order, was yet always racy of the soil. Sir Raymond West replied for "The Queen's Colleges" proposed by Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, and the Lord Chief Justice for "The Guests" proposed by Sir W. MacCormac. Lord Russell recalled one of the late Mr. Russell Lowell's stories. A dissatisfied American politician engaged in a Presidential election had been ignominiously defeated largely by the Irish vote in America. He called upon Mr. Russel Lowell, and, after ventilating his grievances and speaking with no sparing tongue of what he considered to be the misguided action of Irishmen, Mr. Russell Lowell proceeded to talk of indifferent subjects. At last Mr. Russell Lowell asked, "Where are you going to spend your holiday ?" The American politician said "I think I shall spend it in Ireland." "In Ireland" said Mr. Russell Lowell, "after all the abuse you have been lavishing on Irishmen ?" "Well, I guess," was the reply, "it is about the only country where English is spoken that the Irish do not rule." The story is a good one ; but we may be quite sure that it will be capped by some patriotic Scotsman when Lord Elgin occupies, as he will do soon, a position similar to that occupied by Sir A MacDonald on Saturday. On these occasions of national exuberance, the unconsidered Englishman lies low and says nuffin. Lord Russell made one other point though he does not shine like so many of his eloquent fellow countrymen as a postprandial speaker. He thought it was among the most remarkable facts of modern times, as far as the public services were concerned, to note the number of men who, without influence, without family connection to push them, had since the institution of the competitive system asserted by force of character and their own individual attainments, the right to be enrolled in that great army that administered the affairs of the Empire of India. Sir W. W. Hunter was also among the speakers. In this connection I may mention that a movement is on foot to establish an annual dinner in London of members of the Indian Civil Service. I have often wondered why there is no annual Bombay dinner in London. Such a reunion would be acceptable to many old Bombayites scattered over the face of the country but with few opportunities to forgather.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Lady Cromer ; death though foreseen when she accompanied Lord Cromer to Egypt recently, came earlier than it was expected ; she passed away on Sunday to the great regret of the entire community—British, Egyptian and Foreign. She was a universal favourite and a tactful leader of society. The poor and the suffering in Cairo lose in Lady Cromer a great friend. There was no deserving charitable work in which she failed to show a keen and practical interest. Lord Cromer's return to Egypt was hastened by the Fashoda business. He was reluctant in her condition of health to leave her at home ; but she, with her accustomed devotion and courage, insisted upon going out with him, though she had to be carried on board in an invalid chair. She was a daughter and co-heiress of Sir Rowland Stanley Errington, her marriage to Lord Cromer taking place four years before he became Financial member of the Viceroy's Council. A Society paper wonders whether if Lord Cromer had known that the end was so near he would have refused the offer of the Indian Viceroyalty—an offer as I mentioned last week was personally made to him by the Queen. I believe I am correct in saying that he would not have declined to gratify her Majesty's wishes, though of course a widower is at a disadvantage in an office associated with so much ceremonial and hospitality.

In London political, literary and artistic circles there was no man bettter known than Mr. Harold Frederic whose untimely death—he was not much over forty—has caused so much regret. He was a type of the American self-made man. He sometimes said that in his boyhood he blackened boots for a living. Perhaps this was an exaggeration but certainly he began to work when he was a mere child. After graduating as editor of a local paper in the States he went to New York and thence to Europe, where in a comparatively short time he had achieved a respectable reputation as a journalist and novelist. As journalist his best work was done in his capacity as correspondent for the "New York Sun", and as a writer of fiction he is most widely known by his novel published in America under the title of "The Damnation of Theron Wade," and in England under the title of "Illumination." Another story of his has just been completed in a well-known American magazine and is about to be published in London. I asked him once which he thought was the best of his novels. He replied that the one last written ought to be "up to a point" I rejoin" Yes" he rather modestly exclaimed," but I am a long way from that point." That conversation took place little more than 12 months ago. He was interested in the way all intelligent journalists of every country are in India ; and although he knew Mr. Brisben Walker very well was not impressed by the overdrawn strictures on famine and plague administration admitted by that gentleman to his magazine *Cosmopolitan*. Mr. Harold Frederick stoutly took up the cudgels for Sir Charles Dilke when Mr. Stead was pursuing or rather persecuting that gentlemen. Mr. Frederic was not always a judicious advocate. His zeal carried him so far as to suggest that Sir Charles Dilke instead of being what Mr. Stead pictured him, was really the victim of a plot concocted by a great lady, since dead, to prevent her husband having a powerful rival for the future leadership of the Liberal party ! This wild statement helped Mr. Stead in his congenial task, a task, however, he subsequently completely and quite suddenly dropped ; why I do not know.

I have also to announce the deaths of Sir Charles Shakerley, Bart., C.B., well-known in Cheshire for his long connection with the Volunteers ; Mr. Ralph Disraeli, brother of the late Earl of Beaconsfield and father of Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, M.P. ; Mr. Gleeson White, a well-known man of letters ; the Rev. Francis Synge, Government Inspector of Schools ; Mr. J. R. Finlay, senior proprietor of the *Scotsman* ; Mr. John F. Clark, the much-respected ex-racing Judge ; Colonel James William M. S. C. Durzall, late Deputy Commissioner in the Central Provinces ; Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell James Macartney, R.E. (Bombay) and Mr. C. B. Grant, Junior Bursar of Queen's College, Oxford, and son of the late Mr. H. M. Grant Bombay Revenue Survey.

KOLHAPUR PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now nearly a month ago since my first letter on this subject appeared in your columns, and it has given me much satisfaction to see that others have joined in to give publicity to the very unsatisfactory state of affairs which exists. Yet notwithstanding the large number of letters which you have published, it is very disappointing to see that the Political Agent still keeps himself in Kolhapur far away from the plague, and has apparently no intention of going near it ; and it is equally disappointing that the Bombay Government apparently are taking no action in the matter. The American Presbyterian Mission, sitting in conference at Kolhapur, a few days ago, sent up to H. E. the Governor a petition, through the Political Agent, praying for a Commission to enquire into the past and present plague measures in Kolhapur and Southern Maratta country; they submit to his Excellency points for investigation which are as follows :—(1) Failure on the part of the Political Avent to adequately visit and personally inspect the plague measures in infected places outside the Kolhapur State. (2) Failure to personally visit and ascertain the condition of the people, and indifference to the sufferings of the people in the infected districts in consequence of the plague. (3) Failure to personally see that measures for the suppression of the plague as order d were carried out. (4) The abuse of quarantine measures in the past, and in view of the recent acts of Government, the unnecessarily stringent and unreasonable quarantine now imposed at Shirol Road. (5) Failure to anticipate the coming of plague to Kolhapur City, as is evident from the lack of preparation for an outbreak of plague there. (6) The arbitrary and unreasonable method of granting passes to persons coming to Kolhapur.

These points speak for themselves, and they cover practically the same ground as that taken by the writers of the various letters which have appeared in your paper. It is to be hoped that something may result at last.—Yours, &c.,

Kolhapur, Nov. 3. "FIAT LUX."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

A NOTIFICATION by the General Department was issued in a *Government Gazette* (Extraordinary) to the following effect :—

Upon returns made under Section 7 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, by the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary of the Port Trust

WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC LINER MOHEGAN.

MUCH havoc has been wrought by the gale round the British coasts. The north-east coast is described as strewn with wrecks, and the death roll is very heavy. Great gallantry has been displayed by the coastguards in their endeavour to rescue the unfortunate mariners, but no disaster has equaled the terrible disaster off the Manacle rocks near the Lizard on Friday night (Oct. 14), though this seems to have happened in comparatively calm wheather. The Mohegan (formerly named Cleopatra), a fine new cargo and passenger steamship belonging to the Atlantic Transport Company, left the Thames on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 13, bound for New York. She carried fifty-three saloon passengers, and a crew of 109, inclusive of six cattlemen. She was light in cargo, and her hull was high out of the water. On Friday evening the Lizard peninsula came in sight, and just as darkness came on the passengers assembled in the saloon for dinner. Between half-past six and seven o'clock a grating sound was heard followed by crashing noises. It was speedily seen that the Mohegan had been steered direct on to a ledge of rocks forming part of the Manacles reef. The ridge, which juts out for a mile-and-a-half into the sea, can be seen for many miles when exposed by receding tides. At the southern extremity of the ridge there is a bell buoy. The ledge on which the Mohegan struck bears the name of Var-is, and is situated about a quarter of a mile inside the bell buoy. The vessel is said to have been steaming at over thirteen knots at the time when she struck the rocks. Great rents must have been made in the bottom of the hull, for the inrushing waters lifted up the metal plates forming the flooring of the engine-room, and rose three feet in less than a minute. The electric light appliances were soon submerged, and the whole vessel was plunged in darkness. Immediately after the impact the fore part of the ship began to settle, and there was a list to one side. Some of the crew stood by the lifeboats, of which there were eight on board, but two only were launched before the foundering of the ship precipitated the mass of human beings who were on the deck into the sea. The women and children were as far as possible got into the first lifeboat. Another lifeboat was cleared with a good load of people, but this was swamped and capsized and only two or three of its occupants were rescued. The occupants of the first boat were safely transferred to the Porthoustock lifeboat. Twenty minutes at the most elapsed between the striking of the vessel on the rocks and her foundering. During that time scenes of pothos occurred on board the sinking ship, although there was an absence of anything like panic. For a few minutes after the awful final plunge of the vessel the sea around the sunken ship was alive with struggling and shrieking people, but gradually the cries died away, and when the last survivors were taken from their perilous positions on the rigging of the submerged vessel the only sounds audiable were the roar of the breakers and the rush of the wind. At about seven o'clock rockets from the Porthoustock Lifeboat Station gave the alarm to the district. By 7-30 the boat was launched, I returned with twenty-six survivor, and having landed them put out again to the Mohegan. Only two masts and the funnel were above water. Sixteen persons, including one woman, Mrs. Piggott, the assistant stewardess, were found clinging to the rigging. Two or three hours were spent in the perilous task of taking these off one by one. Both the rescuers and the rescues alike received attention on reaching the shore. From daybreak onwards small parties of watchers were looking out for the washing ashore around the coast of the bodies of the drowned. The parish church of St. Keverne was used as the principle mortuary. Altogether fifty-four persons were saved.

It was upon the Manacle reef that there foundered in January, 1809, a hired transport bringing back troops from Spain, with the result that three officers and sixty-one non-commis-ioned officers and privates of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars were drowned. It is affirmed that there exists at the Manacles an uncertain, but at times very powerful electric magnetic attraction, and vessels are quite unaccountably drawn miles out of their course.

The Falmouth Chamber of Commerce have resolved to draw the attention of the Board of Trade to the danger of allowing electric light to be used as masthead light.

LIST OF THE DROWNED WHO HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED.

Passengers.—Mr. R. A. Baxter, Mrs. L. S. Grandin, Mrs. W. King, Mr. L. M. Luke, Miss L. H. Warner, Mr. B. F. Fuller, Mr. Seymour George, Mr. H. F. Cowan, Miss H. M. Cowan, Mr. James Blackey, Master King, Mrs. J.P. Firing, Miss E. Saunders, Mrs. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dunan, Miss Roza Dunean, Mrs. L. M. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac and Master John Le Lacheur, Miss Elliott (Mrs. King's maid), Mrs. Weller Mrs. Grumbsch, Miss Fraser.

Crew.—Captain Griffiths: D. Robb, steward: Dinnair, steward H. Bravery, steward J. Topping, steward W. Barns, steward Horne (Weirs pump) E. L. Davies E. Sennington, chief steward H. Hamper second steward Mr. Maclaren, chief engineer J. Marshall, fourth engineer E. M. Bate, second engineer J. Reynolds, fireman W. Daniels, A.B. W. Kinley, engineer H. Simmons, third cook E. Bowles stewardess H. Childs, steward W. C. White, storekeeper F. Dinnaur, night watchman J. Bennett, ordinary seaman U. Underwood, fireman P. Brown, steward Brownjohn, seaman N. Yoxhill, baker.

Mr. Carlyon, the coroner, opened the inquest on the victims at St. Keverne, on Oct. 17. Mr. A. S. Williams, representing the Atlantic Transport Company said this was the Mohegan's first voyage. The witness added that Captain Griffiths was in the prime of life, about forty-two years of age, and a perfectly sober man.—The inquiry was adjourned for a week.

The Board of Trade has ordered an inquiry to be held into the loss of the Mohegan.

The vessels of the Atlantic Transport Company (Limited) sail under the British flag, and the company registered under the English law, but all its capital is held in America.

THE FUTURE OF THE KHAIBAR.

VIEWS OF SIR ROBERT WARBURTON.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Reuter's Agency had an interview, on Oct. 18, with Colonel Sir Robert Warburton, who held the position of Political Agent in the Khaibar for over fifteen years. It is rumoured in various quarters that Sir Robert Warburton will probably be reappointed to political work in the Khaibar. Asked concerning these rumours, Sir Robert Warburton said;—"I have heard nothing of my future re-employment, but I am quite ready again to take up Government service if required, as my health is now completely restored. I know nothing of the various rumours that have been current on this matter." In reply to a question as to what, after his unique experience, he would recommend as the best policy to be followed in the Khaibar, Sir Robert Warburton said:—

The question which is about to be decided is, in my opinion, a vital one. I do not wish to place my opinion in opposition to that of others, but it is important that the question of the Khaibar should be understood, and I will deal briefly with this before talking of the future. It should be understood that Kabul is the real centre of Afghan power, influence, and wealth, and that the natural and historical route between that place and India is via the Khibar Pass, which we must securely hold whatever happens. The Khaibar is the route that every conqueror of India has traversed, and it is the only one by which India could possibly be invaded with any chance of success. The Kabul-Jalalabad-Khaibar-Peshawar line is the shortest and best route between Cabul and British India, the distance from Kabul to the western limits of the Laghman Valley may be put down at twenty-five miles as the crow flies. This portion is hilly. The whole width of the Laghman Valley and the length of Jalalabad Valley up to Dacca are perfectly level, and a railway could be easily laid. These are two rich districts, the resources of which, according to Afghan calculation, are valued at about eleven to twelve lakhs of Kabuli rupees annually. Both districts are well supplied with water, the residents are peaceful landowners, except towards the hills, where Shinwarks and Zafis and northern Momunds are touched. From Dacca there only remain twenty miles of the Khaibar range after which the rich district of Peshawar is entered. From Kabul the distance is 175 miles, of which only forty-five are mountainous. The immense value of this route is thus at once seen. I repeat it is the only practicable route for a descent upon British India.

The question now to be decided is how this pass is to be held, and my own view is that the stronger the hold we exercise over it the better. The old system of holding the pass worked very well under me for fifteen-and-a-half consecutive years, but certain Malliks, especially the Zakka-khels, have not behaved well, and the question is whether in the future it is desirable to re-employ these men, and give them power which can be used against us. In my opinion this has been found dangerous, and my view is that the jirgah system is better and safer. If Malliks are not to be employed let the jirgahs have the authority. The Afridi tribes are all democratic communities and are always worked through their jirgahs, which represent so many of the ablest and strongest men taken from every section, and it is these men who have the real power in the tribes.

With this modification of the old system, strong posts will be required for the protection of the Khaibar Rifles or any others who may be employed for guarding the safety of the Pass. The old system of posts, with the exception of Ali Mesjid and the Lundi Kotal, will not suffice for anything except the prevention of small raids. They had no water supply and were commanded, by the surrounding mountains. Such forts will prove useless against a body of men, and utterly valueless for preventing anything like an invasion. I am glad to see the statement that Suffolk Hill is about to be fortified. This hill is in a very strong position; it commands the tanks where the water is collected, and also the ascent of the road from Lundi Khana eastwards. It will prove a very useful and strong position in holding the Khaibar. Besides this, I would suggest the erection of a fort on the site of the old Fort Abdurrahman, or near to it on the Shargbai heights. This is a little off the Khaibar road, but it is clear of the hills, is close to a good water supply, and cannot be easily commanded.

When I left the Khaibar plans were in progress for rebuilding the forts sacked by the Afridis. I do not believe the Afridis are ever likely again to attack the Khaibar after the lesson they received, but it is desirable that each post should be strong enough to be able to hold out for at least three days to seven days until reinforcements could be sent up from Peshawar. I would also advocate a little stiffening of the Khaibar Rifles by the employment of Indian native troops at the Khaibar posts, but it if essential that the latter should be Mohammedans. With these modifications of the old system there is no reason to fear any possibility of an attack upon the Khaibar, provided always that the officer in charge is one who can understand the Afridis and their ways.

Asked, in conclusion, as to whether the Khaibar should be under the Punjab Government or directly under the control of Simla, Sir Robert Warburton said:—"As the Malakand and Chitral routes and the whole of the Baluchistan Agency are under the direct control of the Government, there is no reason why the Khaibar, which is the most important and historical route, should not be managed completely by the Supreme Government at Simla and Calcutta, especially as the question is an Imperial and not a provincial one, and the communications between the Government of India and the Amir are so frequent and so important that it is far better that the route should be directly under the control of the Indian Foreign Office. It is also essential to push on the railway from Peshawar to Jamrud. An extension thence to Lundi Kotal be extremely useful, but the first part to Jamrud is essential, and this section presents no difficulties."

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CRISIS.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

ALL forms of sensational alarms were telegraphed from Paris during the week the mail left. First came the news of a military plot against the Ministry; then reports that France was making extensive preparations for war; then a report that Count Muravieff was in Paris at the instigation of the Tsar, and with the intention of discussing the joint action of France with Russia against England; and finally a report that the Brisson Ministry is doomed. Of the military plot news of which was first published on Friday in the Dreyfusard journals, no details are forthcoming; but opinion favours the idea that there was "something in it." As regards the naval rumours from Toulon, Brest, and Cherbourg, a *Morning Post* telegram states that the activity referred to is simply in conformity with the programme drawn up by the Minister of Marine some time ago. The *Times'* Paris correspondent, discussing the significance of the recent visits of the Russian Ministers of Finance, War, and Foreign Affairs to Paris, says that M. Witte came to inquire as to the chances of an eventual loan. He received no great encouragement. General Kuropatkin came to judge for himself of the effect of recent events on the army and found from a military standpoint they had had no really vexatious influence. Count Muravieff, is said to have come to judge of the durability of the Brisson Cabinet and the temper and leanings of M. Delcasse. It is understood that he urged that the difference between France and England cannot exceed the limits of a diplomatic controversy, and dwelt on the necessity of being particularly circumspect in existing circumstances. On the other hand the *Courrier de Soir* publishes the following:—

Count Muravieff's visit has a character absolutely official. It was by order of the Emperor that he came to congratulate M. Delcasse personally on his firmness, and to arrange with him the conditions for the effective support which Russia might lend us. It is sufficient to glance through the Russian and English journals to ascertain the importance of the step, which will be followed by the subsidiary regulation of a series of pending international difficulties.

When a man ceases to think his wife handsome he begins to think her dowry meagre. This (says the *Times'* Paris correspondent) is what seems to be happening with the Franco-Russian alliance. Both parties are beginning to complain of each other's. Cost.

Whatever else may happen on the reassembling of the French Chambers (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent in the French capital) the fall of the Brisson Cabinet is regarded as certain. The present Premier, besides irritating his permanent foes, has created new ones among his erstwhile supporters, and next week will see an end of his Ministry, which may be succeeded by one under M. Leon Bourgeois.

MAJOR MARCHAND'S DESPATCHES.

Captain Baratier, Major Marchand's envoy, bearing, by courtesy of the British Government, despatches for the French Government, reached Cairo on October 20.

The *Temps* and *Gaulois* argue that territorial and political changes in Equatorial Africa during the past few years have been such as to render negotiations among the European Powers necessary.

Commenting on General Gordon's map published in the *Times* of Oct. 15, the *Temps* remarks that it has never disputed the mention of Fashoda in the province of Khartoum, but it adds that Egyption, territory also included Massowah, which England has given to Italy, as well as Equatoria, part of which she has given to Belgium, while keeping part for herself. It is not, therefore, for her to speak of the work accomplished by France in Bahr-el-Ghazal and on the Nile."

A DEADLOCK.

The discussion between the British and the French Governments on the question of Fashoda has almost reached a deadlock. It is believed that the French Government refuses to budge from its claim to an outlet on the Nile.

M. Delcasse has communicated to Lord Salisbury various despatches that will appear in the Yellow-book.

The tone of Sir Michael Hicks Beach's speech at North Shields is severely criticised in the French Press. The Press abroad generally regard it as a grave warning to France.

The municipal Council of Paris adopted a resolution declaring that, while it behaves the Government to maintain the dignity of the French people, war with Great Britain should be avoided.

Some of the Paris papers persist in asserting that naval preparations are in active preparation at Toulon and Brest.

It is stated in Cairo that it is intended to order the 3rd Battery of Egyptian Artillery to Fashoda.

From the various Royal dockyards come accounts of strenuous activity in all departments of naval equipment. But this energy is chiefly due to the desire of the authorities to make up for the deplorable loss of time involved in the protracted engineering strike. Speaking at Worshing last night, Mr. Macartney, Secretary to the Admiralty, said the arrangements of the department were so complete that no pressure was necessary in order to be in a state of thorough preparation for any emergency.

Mr. Bryce, M.P., speaking at Cumnok, Ayrshire, said the Fashoda question had arisen on the act, not of France, but of a French officer who had raised the French flag in a territory to which France had no claim. That explorer would never have ventured to approach Fashoda but for the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces up the Nile, or if he had, the only following would have been annihilated by the Khalifa. The case was too clear to need argument. There was reason to hope for an amicable settlement, but in any negotiations Lord Salisbury must beware of repeating the process by which our rights in Tunis had been sacrificed.

Lord Ripon, speaking at Rochdale quoted the utterances of Lord Kimberley and M. Hanotaux in 1895, and declined to believe that a friendly arrangement was impossible. What was wanting now was caution. We should keep our heads cool and our minds clear. He instanced the dangers of such a wave of public opinion as that which swept us into the Crimean war, in spite of the warning of Mr. John Bright, and deprecated any attempt to hurry the Government, with whom the responsibilities of the situation now rested.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, speaking at Yeovil recalled the past history of the Congo Free State to show that the ancient title of Egypt to the regions of the Nile had been recognised by France, and Salisbury seemed now rather to base his claim on occupation. The point was important, because there were French stations in the Bahr-el-Ghazal besides Fashoda, and this might leave a way for diplomacy. What Lord Edmond did deprecate was the premature beating of the war drum. He would not regret if the opportunity were boldly seized to deal once for all with and to regulate and determine our position in Egypt.

M. DE LANESSAN'S COUNSEL TO FRANCE.

In the Paris *Rappel* of Oct. 17 M. de Lanessan, ex-Governor-General of Indo-China, sums up the result of Anglophobia among his countrymen, and come, to the conclusion (says the *Times'* Paris correspondent) that the hatred of England which has existed for so many years has finally reached a point at which some terrible enterprise will be undertaken unless Frenchmen begin to substitute calm reasoning for empty bragging.

Men must be blind (he says) not to see that, in spite of the bravura performed by irresponsible patriots who are always ready to rush upon no matter what nation, peace is threatened by the event, at Fashoda. It is also manifest that there is not a Frenchman of good sense who desires to see an armed conflict spring from these events. For a second time within a certain number of years France is threatened with a war with England for reasons that do not in and way touch her honour or her security, and for the second time it is evident that in order to avoid a stupid war she must make sacrifices that will wound her dignity. At a time when material interests hold a preponderating place in men's minds it would seem that all Frenchmen should be agreed on the necessity of seeking England's friendship. France exports to England more than £52,000 of her products, while the exports to Russia amount to scarcely £2,000,000. Without giving up Russian friendship, which is precious in many ways. M. de Lanessan cannot understand why the country should do not attach importance to that of England, which buys more than a third of French products. Besides these materials reasons, there is the sentimental fact that England has reached as high a degree of civilisation as that of France, her laws and customs are imbued with a liberal spirit still lacking in those of France, and finally it should not be forgotten that the periods of history in the past century, when French influence has been the greatest, are precisely those in which French and English interests were most closely united. M. de Lanessan considers that the present situation is sufficiently serious to make the public see to what a dangerous point the country has been brought by those popularity-hunters who have traded upon silly prejudices, and he counts upon a return of good sense that will prevent like faults in the future.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Oct. 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A T Forbes, BCS	Lieut A L Jacob
Mr C F White, B	Lieut R St C Battine
Major J F Twohy	Lieut R H Macdonald
Capt C C Leveson-Gower	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H Farrer, BCS, 3 mos	Mr D B Horn, B, 1 mo
Mr F L J Williamson, BCS, 3 mos	Mr J B Braddon, Bo, 6 mos
Mr G Godfrey, BCS, 4 mos	Mr P S V Fizzgerald, Bo 1 week
Mr J R Drummond, BCS, 5 days	Lt-Col M J Gibbs, 3 mos
Mr S Bere, B, 2 mos	Major L S Peyton, 22 days
Mr H E Bartlett, B, 2 mos	Capt E R Morton, 2 mos
Mr W J C Chamberlain, B, 6 mos	Capt D G Marshall, 4 mos
Mr H W Ronaldson, B, 12 mos	Capt A R Denne, 1 mo
Mr C M B Seagrim, B, 4 days	Capt D H Cameron, 4 mos
Mr H P K Skipton, B, 6 mos	Capt H J Roch-, 3 mos
	Lieut W T C Poole, 3 mos
	Lieut T G P Lawrenson, 4 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W Spencer, B	Major E W Cunliffe
Mr T Micheli, B	Major H P Dimmock, IMS
Mr G M B Seagrim, B	Major R J Baker, IMS
Mr J S Brown, B	Vet-Major W R Hagger
Mr M Hill, B	Capt R M Lowis
Mr R H Campbell, MCS	Capt H V Cox
Mr W Francis, M	Capt H F K Waldron
Mr A C S West, M	Capt A Grant
Mr P S V Fizzgerald, Bo	Lieut M H B Geddes
Comlr F M Barwick	Lieut R A Carpenter
Brig-Gen Sir W G Nicholson, KCB	Lieut M F Kindersley
Major C P Triscott	Lieut T C Plowden

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 14.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenants: Lieuts' R. C. Harbottle, 18th Hussars; J. Craik, Hampshire Regt., E. F. Knox, Norfolk Regt.; R. O'Bryan Taylor, Wiltshire Regt.; J. H. Doveton, Bedfordshire Regt.; L. B. H. Haworth, Yorkshire Light Infantry; C. A. G. Showbridge, Norfolk Regt.; L. H. Abbott, Norfolk Regt.; C. E. S. Cox, Wiltshire Regt.; L. W. Davies, East Surrey Regt. To be Second Lieutenant,—Sec. Lieut. B. A. McHenry Rice, Somersetshire Light Infantry.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

Bombay Infantry.—Major-Gen. F. D. Mander Col. J. Rutherford.—*London Gazette.*

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN VIENNA.

AN IMPORTATION FROM BOMBAY.

A CASE of Asiatic plague has occurred in Vienna under the following circumstances:—It will be remembered (says the *Standard's* correspondent) that three Vienna doctors went last year to Bombay, to study on the spot both the disease and the different methods of treatment. They brought back with them a number of tubes of plague bacilli, with which they have been experimenting on animals for the last few months in a separate and isolated wing of the General Hospital here, a laboratory called the "Plague Laboratory" having been fitted up for the purpose. Besides the three doctors—Herren Albrecht, Muller, Ghon—no one except a servant, named Franz Barisch, has been in direct contact with the animals kept for the experiments, or has had access to the laboratory. Barisch was taken ill on Oct. 15 with symptoms of pneumonia, and was conveyed to Professor Nothnagel's clinical ward in the hospital. In view of his former occupation he was carefully isolated, and his sputum was microscopically examined. The result was alarming. Micro-organisms resembling plague bacilli were found in it, and he died the evening of Oct. 18 of what an official statement, published by the *Wiener Abendpost*, admits to be the Asiatic plague.

NURSES AFFECTED.

One of the two nurses attending on the man Barisch, who died of bubonic plague there on Tuesday, has fallen ill and been removed to the Fever Hospital. The second has also shown suspicious symptoms.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs under yesterday's date:—

Barisch, who was considered exceptionally intelligent and fully conscious of the dangerous nature of his work, was entrusted with the cleaning and feeding of the animals kept for the bacteriological study of the plague. He had, however, refused last month to undergo the new process of inoculation, although some favourable, results had already been obtained. I was at the institude myself this morning and I cannot remember having been in a hospital on the Continent that appeared cleaner and better kept. I ascertained to-day from Professor Weichselbaum, president of the Vienna Pathological and Anatomical Institute, where the case of plague occurred, that there is no doubt whatever as to the nature of the illness to which the unfortunate man Barisch succumbed. Prof. Weichselbaum laid great stress on the circumstance that every possible precaution had already been taken against infection, of which there was no danger whatever. Fuller particulars personally communicated by Dr. Albrecht, one of the Professor's two assistants, both of whom have been in India and whose testimony is consequently of special value, confirm these assurances. Work has been carried on for over a year in the so-called plague room or experimental laboratory where the deceased was employed without the slightest accident of any kind. During this period the only persons allowed to enter the room were the Professor himself, Dr. Albrecht, and his colleague and the attendant Barisch. In the beginning, when experiments were constantly being made and when the danger was much greater than within the last couple of weeks, during which practically no work was done, Barisch's scrupulous observance of all the necessary precautions left nothing to be desired. He had latterly, perhaps, grown less attentive, his sense of danger having probably become less keen through familiarity. A circumstance of great importance as throwing light on the probable mode of infection in this instance was spontaneously communicated by Barisch's wife. When she first heard of his illness she said it was most likely due to his having caught a severe cold, as he had recently on two occasions stayed out till an early hour in the morning, returning home with signs of having had too much to drink. As a rule, Barisch was a man of intelligence and energy, and he had gradually acquired a considerable knowledge of laboratory work, so that he was really to be regarded rather as an assistant than a mere attendant. A night's dissipation, however, produced a marked effect upon him. On the following day he no longer seemed to be the same man, and went about in a dazed condition. According to Dr. Albrecht, while the extirpation of the glands affected may save the life of the patient where the seat of the disease permits of a surgical operation, the form of the bubonic plague to which Barisch succumbed has invariably proved fatal in India. When, as in his case, the lungs are attacked there is no remedy. Nevertheless, as a forlorn hope, his medical attendants sent for a supply of serum which was not to be had in Vienna. This was received on Monday night, when an injection was made, but it produced no appreciable effect. Referring to the accusation of an Anti-Semitic journal that Professor Nothnagel's assistant Dr. Muller, had brought the plague bacilli with him from India and conducted experiments therewith in the hospital ward, Dr. Albrecht positively declared that Dr. Muller had confined himself exclusively to clinical observation in Bombay and neither then or since had had anything to do with the bacteriological experiments. He brought no bacilli back with him and never came to the plague room in the pathological institute where Barisch was employed. Dr. Albrecht has drawn up a report on the circumstances connected with Barisch's death, which has been forwarded to the Statthalter. The remains of Barisch were wrapped in linen that had been soaked in strong disinfectants and placed in a wooden coffin which was hermetically closed with plaster and then put into a metal coffin, which was soldiered with special precautions. There was a funeral service at the Central Hospital this morning, at which the medical faculty was numerously represented. The burial took place at the large cemetery outside the town. Barisch was twenty-nine years old. He had been married two years. The two nurses who attended on Barisch during his illness were put in a room after his death, which they were not allowed to leave. One servant waited on them, and it was only through him that they were allowed to hold intercourse with their friends outside. Dr. Muller kept them under observation. This afternoon informations was sent to the city authorities that the two nurses had experienced a rise of temperature. They have been conveyed to the isolated ward in another hospital. The shock they must have experienced during the last few days might account or a passing, indisposition. Indeed, one of them is said to be better this evening. In the present is tracted state of Vienna, when the Latest Anti-Semitic demonstrament make capital against the Jews out of every trifling local occurrence, it is to be regretted that this melancholy incident should form no exception. The leading Anti-Semitic organ insinuates that Professor Nothnagel's ward is responsible for the cultivation of the plague bacilli, and reproaches the Jewish doctors in another hospital with the manner in which they have conducted their experiments. Professor Nothnagel is himself a Christian, but he is president of the Society for the Repression of Anti-Semitism.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

A RUSSIAN force is reported to have occupied the Niu-chwang Forts. A Tien-tsin correspondent states that the railway negotiations have been stopped, and that no more Chinese concessions will be made.

Accordingly to the *Times* Peking correspondent has been officially informed that the Emperor's health is improving. At the suggestion of the British Ambassador, the Emperor has been examined by a doctor attached to the French Legation. The Emperor, who is now reported as appearing quite well, showed the utmost deference to the Empress-Dowager. According to the doctor's report, His Majesty is in a weak and anæmic condition, though there is no immediate danger.

A Pekin correspondent states that the Emperor is practically imprisoned on an island in the lake of the Palace. He is strongly guarded, and no boat is allowed to communicate with the island except by permission of the Empress-Dowager. In the highest Chinese circles, the Pekin correspondent of the *Telegraph* thinks, the expectation is that the Emperor will be formerly deposed on the tenth day of the tenth month—that is to say, Nov. 23, the Empress's birthday, the son of Duke Lan, and grandson of Price Jun, a boy of thirteen, being nominated.

The French Minister declares to be threatened, in connection with the capture of a citizen of the Republic by the Sze-Chuan rebels, to summon French troops across the frontier should he not be promtly liberated.

Lord Charles Beresford arrived in Pekin on Oct. 16 and has been the guest of Sir Claude MacDonald.

ANARCHIST PLOT AGAINST THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS AT ALEXANDRIA.

THREE Anarchists were arrested in Alexandria by the police on the evening of Oct. 13, and six more during the night. All the men were Italians. The first to be arrested was the keeper of a cafe in the Moharren Bey quarter, who is well known to the police as an Anarchist and a disseminator of Anarchist literature. At his house were found two very powerful bombs filled with bullets and strongly bound with wire, to ensure greater resistance. To all appearances the Anarchists at first intended to use bombs at the Abdin Palace at Cairo against the German Emperor, and perhaps the Khedive at the same time. After the change in the Emperor's plans they evidently altered theirs, and, on Oct. 13, the police received a telegram from the Italian Consul-General at Cairo, stating that two suspected Anarchists had left there for Port Said, via Suez. Palestine was evidently their destination. They have not yet been arrested. The German Consulate in Cairo has expressed its great satisfaction and sincere thanks at the results achieved, which reflect great credit on Harfington Bey, Commandant of the Alexandria police, and formerly of the British Rifle Brigade. The capture is considered as of the greatest importance. Further arrests have brought the number prisoners up to fifteen.

SEVEN MURDERERS HANGED IN CRETE.

SEVEN Bashi-Bazouks convicted by a British Court-martial of the murder of two privates of the Highland Light Infantry in connection with the recent attack on British troops in Crete were hanged on Oct. 18, on the highest bastion of the town of Candia. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Candia says that complete tranquillity prevails and the stern justice meted out seems to have had its due effect.

The Turkish troops in Crete began to embark, on Oct. 19, at Suda on Ottoman warships and transports. The Admirals have informed their Governments that, on the departure of the Turkish authorities on Nov. 4, they will assume the provisional government of the island.

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THE FASHODA QUESTION.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S SPEECH.

THE Duke of Devonshire, speaking on Oct. 18 at Glasgow, on the question of Fashoda, supported Lord Salisbury's attitude. After paying a tribute to Lord Cromer, Sir Francis Grenfell, and Sir Herbert Kitchener, pointed out that the Marchand incident did not rise out of our advance up the Nile, inasmuch as our rights existed before the French reached the river. His Grace in the earlier part of his speech made reference, which was much appreciated by his hearers, to the growth of the Imperialistic sentiment. With the accession to power of the present Unionist Government the nightmare period of the Home Rule struggle had passed away, and Parliament was now able to devote itself to the real interests of the Empire. A full outline of the Duke's speech, which was addressed to a gathering of some 4000 person, assembled in St. Andrew's Hall, is appended:—

His Grace, having recalled the circumstances of his two visits to Glasgow in the first crisis of the Home Rule question, and again in 1892, continued: We all heard with great satisfaction the other day the declaration of Mr. Asquith that, so far as he knew it, the Liberal party was not prepared to higgle for votes by holding out to Ireland illusory and dishonest promises of an independent Parliament. That is a declaration which has a satisfactory and independent ring about it. But I venture to suggest to you that it is somewhat wanting in explicitness. (Laughter.) I don't suppose that Mr. Asquith will admit that he or his friends were ever guilty of holding out to Ireland illusory or dishonest hopes upon any subject. (Laughter.) But what we want to know is, whether he and his friends are again prepared, if they can obtain a majority depending upon the Irish vote, to overrule the majority in Great Britain and a minority in Ireland, and so impose upon both of them constitutional changes they do not desire. During the period when the Home Rule question held the field, I look back upon politics, upon our politics, as a sort of nightmare. (Hear, hear.) I take that period from 1885 to 1892. My chief recollection of that period is of British Government engaged in a long, weary, irritating conflict with forces of disorder in Ireland called into existence by Irish politicians and connived at by British politicians—(cheers and laughter)—for their own purposes. How, in such a state of things, could a Government, or a Parliament, be expected to fit themselves to the real interests of the Empire! The last General Election has happily changed altogether direction of political interest. The appeals made by the Unionist party during the struggle, in the name of the Imperial greatness of the British Empire, have had their effect. For the first time for a long series of years Parliament has devoted itself to Imperial questions. It has suffered no class and no nationality, or no sectional interests to waste or absorb its time upon minor topics, and in this insisted, and the people have insisted, that Parliament should be what it professes to be—an Imperial Parliament for the discussion of Imperial questions as a whole. (Cheers.) While, gentlemen, I believe this to be a far sounder and more healthy condition of affairs than that which preceded it, I am not quite certain that it is one of unmixed relief to either the Government or especially to the Foreign and Colonial ministry. ("Hear, hear, and cheers.) We have been engaged in long and protracted negotiations upon the subject of those territories in West Africa which lie behind our West African Colony. In these negotiations we have also succeeded in inducing the French to concede to us for a limited number of years over a portion of these districts those equal privileges of trade which are one of our chief objects to secure in establishing our claims. This convention will not be ratified until the end of this year, but believing, as I do, that on the whole it is an equitable and an advantageous and a just arrangement, I trust that no difficulties which may arise in other parts of the world—(cheers)—will interfere with its ratification. Turning to consider affairs in the Far East his Grace continued:—

THE FAR EAST.

I shall have something now to say upon that affair in a very far distant portion of the world—the Far East. (Cheers.) We have never been so indifferent to our interests, commercial interests, in China as I have shown you during many years we have been to our interests in West Africa; but I think it may be said that our interests in China have never been more intense as since we discovered that many of the nations are taking the same interest in that part of the world. ("Hear, hear," laughter, and cheers.) Our Continental neighbours very often say unkind, very ill-natured, and, I think, very untrue things about us. But there are sometimes utterances in our Press, and on the part of responsible statesmen, which might gives some ground for the imputation that we think that all the world outside of Europe belongs to us, and that we should not be satisfied with enough for other people. (Cheers.) But no doubt we have immense commercial interests in China—interests far transcending those of any other nation. These interests are secured by treaties which we do not intend to see torn up or evaded. (Cheers.) We may see, I think, indications on the part of other nations to undermine those treaties, and to establish in China spheres of influence where those principles of commercial exclusion, which are so dear to some of them, may be set up to our disadvantage. When we have any tangible proof of any such intention the Government will feel it to be its duty to oppose those proceedings, intending to put their intention into prosecution to the utmost of their power. (Cheers.)

OUR TREATY RIGHTS WITH CHINA.

It may be a question how long a weak Governmen such as that of China, will be able to maintain the treaty obligations into which it has entered with us. That Government is a weak Government because it is, at the same time, a despotic Government, and a decentralised, and an unorganised Government. How far it commands the support of any portion, or any considerable portion, of the vast population of that country it is very hard for us to know is that the ideas of that people and of its Government are entirely alien to the ideas of the West, and almost incomprehensible to us. It is difficult, indeed, to know how long such a Government of such a people may be capable of fulfilling the treaty obligations into which it has entered, and we are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, require the most careful watching and attention on the part of your Government. But in all these discussion there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas often exposed, but not altogether, I think, entirely dispelled.

THE BATTLE FOR CONCESSIONS.

The treaty rights which he had with China did not give to us, or to our competitors, any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, China is exposed, the Chinese Government is exposed, to have such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her statesmen. (Cheers.) I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. (Laughter and cheers.) There are certain influences which, if all tales be true are potent in China—(laughter)—as indeed in other places, which our agents are absolutely debarred from using. (Cheers.) There are others which it is easy to conceive are uncongenial to men educated in our methods of doing business; but, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, I very much doubt whether in this battle of concessions in China we have come off so much the worst as some people have supposed. We have obtained recently some concessions which, no doubt, are valuable, and others which, I think it is extremely doubtful whether those who have been fortunate enough to obtain them will ever think them worth while to make use of. (Laughter.) But an attempt has been made as to Chinese affairs to draw a sharp distinction between the two policies, which are described as those of the "open door" and "the spheres of influence." I do not think there is anything inconsistent in those two policies. As to the ordinary operations of trade, we hold that we are entitled to the open door, and we to maintain our rights to the principle of equal opportunities for all. (Cheers.) But as to enterprises, or the development by capital proceeding from other countries, Lord Salisbury has pointed out that absolute equality is not possible in such cases because it is not possible that the same person can have the same concession in the same place. And as to this, he does not say it would be an inequitable arrangement. It may very well be an expedient arrangement but some definition and delimitation of the spheres of interest should be made within which the citizens of each country interested may have some preferential claim to concessions of this description, and in which the citizens of other countries will undertake not to interfere with these claims. I do not say that any arrangements of this kind has yet been definitely arrived at but communications in this sense have taken place, and I do not see that there would be anything irreconcilable in such an arrrangement as this, under which the chief nations concerned—the Germans, the Russians, and ourselves—should benefit.

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

If, gentlemen, there are any of you who think that either in China or in West Africa the action of the Government has not met with unqualified success, I do not suppose there will be any to deny that in another portion of the world we have lately made a complete and brilliant success. (Cheers.) There has been much in the history of our occupation of Egypt and its consequences in the Sudan which none of us can look back upon with satisfaction. I am personally responsible, with my colleagues for our policy fifteen years ago, and I can speak of these things with an absence of reserve. Necessary as I believe our interference in Egypt has been, incalculable as would have been the acquiescence of the whole of Europe in the reactionary schemes of Arabi Pasha and his confederates, undoubtedly the success of our immediate object was not at the time foreseen. The destruction of the Egyptian military power led to an increase in the revolt of the Mahdi which swept away from the Sudan and from the equatorial provinces of Egypt all traces of such civilisation as had hitherto existed. The efforts

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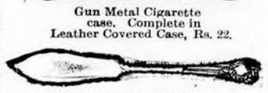

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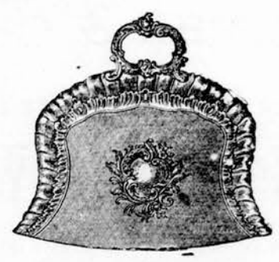

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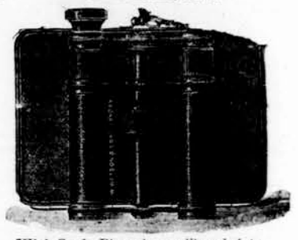

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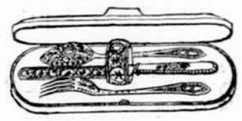

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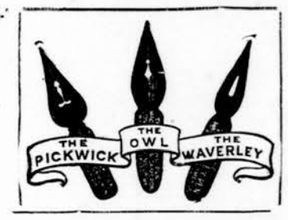

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1898. COLONEL E. J. HOEY writes:—"Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 19th, 1898. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

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THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD., Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to run on, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, House maid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 493 Harrington Street, London (Sole) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark (the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered) Copyright.

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Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœo ath Chemists London, England.

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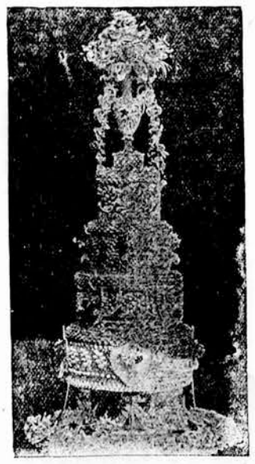

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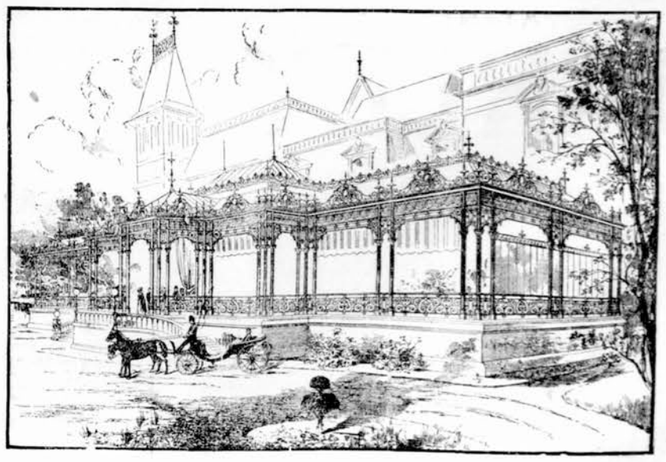

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